THE PHILANTHROPIST.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.

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From the Anti-Slavery Reporter. APPEAL

TO ABOLITIONISTS, AND THE FRIENDS OF THE CON-STITUTIONAL RIGHT OF PETITION, THROUGHOUT THE

You have rejoiced with us at the vote of the presen House of Representatives, in Congress, by which the in-famous 21st rule, commonly called "Johnson's Gag," was discarded from the rules and orders of the House.— That vote, confirmed as it was by the repeated refusal to adopt any code of rules, even for the extra session, with that one included, was highly honorable to the firmness magnanimity, and regard for constitutional and natura rights, of those who acted in it.

The progress made in five years shows what we have gained.

The first gag resolution, infringing the right of petition, Pinckney's, was passed, May 26, 1836—yeas 117,

navs 68; majority 49. nd gag, Hawes', January 18, 1837, was car-

The second gag, Hawes', Jan ried by 115 to 47; majority 58. The third, Patton's, December 21, 1837-125 to 74;

majority 47.
The fourth, Atherton's, January 12, 1838—126 to 78;

majority 48.

The fifth, "Johnson's Gag," incorporated into the standing rules of the House, Jan. 28, 1840, 114 to 108—

majority 6.
On the 7th of June, 1841, the vote by which this rule was "discarded" was 112 to 104; majority 8.

There were 26 members from the free states who voted

in favor of "Johnson's Gag," in 1840, and only 22 in 1841 who voted against its repeal,

The several votes against the gag were 68, 47, 74, 78, We appeal to these dates and figures as evidences of

progress — as monuments of past struggles for the right of petition, and incitements to one more effort—if

Immediately after the vote had been passed, adopting the rules, with the exception of the 21st, notice was given of a motion to reconsider that vote. Before the motion was made, however, and while the amended rules were in full force, a special rule was adopted, applicable only to the extra session, on report of a committee of which Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, was chairman.—By this special rule it was established that, on presentation of petitions and other persona subjects not includ-ed in the President's message, (except a bankrupt law) "objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid on the table." the people or not. We will not assume the prerogative of deciding exactly how far it may be within the consti-Congress is constitutionally bound to receive abolition petitions. It is to be borne in mind that the question gainst receiving petitions, is made only in the case of one lass of petitions, and hence it is that the special rule, although general in its form, was adopted in its peculiar form solely in view of this class of petitions, and could have a desirable operation on no others. The legislature of Massachusetts, in their protest against "John Gag,' March 21, 1840, resolved, that the practice of the Senate of raising the question of reception on petitions, and then laying that question on the table, "is a virtual denial of the right of petition." Under these circumstances, the fact that those members of Congress who had just discarded the gag itself, should have thought it necessary in order to the despatch of the public business to go so far in humoring the unreasonable pretensions of call forth an effort to stand by and strengthen our representatives in meeting the next struggle.

The attempt to reconsider the rules was successful, and for twelve days the House remained in a state of disor ganization; a majority, on the one hand, refusing to readopt the rules without the gag, and, on the other, refusing to re-adopt the gag. At length a compromise was agreed upon, and all the old rules were temporarily a-

esolutions of the present House.

One operation of this compromise vote was, to make it manifest that the gag was superseded; or, in other words, there was no longer any use in excluding abolition petitions, because all petitions were excluded.— There was no longer an odious distinction made in denying reception to one class of petitioners, for all the peo

Another effect was, to throw away the advantage which had been gained by the vote discarding the gag for the whole Congress, and thus to postpone it as an open question, to come up again at the beginning of the regular session, when the subject of adopting rules and orders

were shut out. If this is constitutional, it is certain

must be acted on.

present address is put forth.

The slaveholders are not unaware of the important of the question which is then to come up. They are al-ready preparing to meet it, and they have a plan formed by which they hope to regain their lost ground with added advantage. The Richmond Whig, 21st June, expresses the views of one portion of the present dom

"When the subject comes up again, stronger action than is contemplated by the 21st rule will be proposed,—
The true friends of the south will not be satisfied with adopting that rule, by which the controversy will only be deferred for two years, when the south will be much weaker than she is at present. They will then REQUIRE that the question be settled, one way or the other. will call upon the north to show their hands-to claim all they want and to have a full and final settlement o accounts. The 21st rule is, at most, a mere temporary experiment; and without giving any permanent protec-tion to our rights, serves to inflame the public mind at the north, and keep alive the agitation. We want something more substantial, and more conclusive-and that WE WILL HAVE, at the regular session. of the north what they desire. If they ask nothing more than we can grant, there will be an end to the contestif they ask more, we can refuse it—and if they persist, we can resort to that extremity, which, if it be inevita-

ble, the sooner it comes the better."

These intend to concede the reception of our petition only for the purpose of more effectually defeating the object of our petitions, by having them referred to a committee of northern politicians, whose report, they anticipate, will forever put an end tenthe hopes of abolition.

There is another class, however, who will take their

a 'grievance,' does any man believe that the abolitionist and fanatical philanthropist will be content without a re-

port! Now he clamors 'a gag,' because you refuse to re-fuse to receive his petition; then he will complain, and And Mr. Wise, in debate, referred to the career of

Wilberforce, to show the certainty of a persevering and active minority to gain ground against a merely passive majority, however large: "A minority, however small, are continually exerting

themselves and keeping up agitation, year after year be-fore the public mind. In such a state of things, THE MINORITY ARE SURE TO GAIN THEIR POINT: as certainly as that the solid marble will wear away by the constant running of the stream." ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER.

then, the question must inevitably come up, whether the right of petition is to continue to exist, and whether the right, as far as the subject of slavery is concerned, is to be of any value. If slavery should achieve a victory now, it will be a great victory, that will cost us years of toil and sorrow to retrieve. And should the triumph fall once more to liberty, we have reason to hope it would be would never rally again as it has done, but would only attles of a retreating and continually weakened invader of the soil of liberty. Who would not make an effort with the possibility of so glorious results? To meet this question, then, in Congress, we must lay feelings of the individual members of Congress, as to the wishes and influence of the people in the several

In view of the greatness of the occasion, we recom mend for general adoption, the following course of meas

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. That a public convention of citizens friendly to the District of Columbia, be called in each congre district, as soon as practicable after the members of Congress shall have returned home from the Extra session A few responsible individuals, or a county committee, may properly call this meeting. Let your representaspecially invited, not only by letter but by a committee waiting upon him in person, to meet his constituents on the occasion, and learn their views, and discuss the subject with them openly, face to face. Care should be taken that the views of the friends of liberty be well sustained in the meeting. Petitions should be in readiness at the place of meeting, both for signing by those present, and for distribution in the several towns.

PERSONAL INTERCOURSE.

2. Special pains should be taken by our friend, during the intervening period before the session, to bring their views fairly and respectfully to your own representative, not only when you meet him casually, visiting him specially for that purpose, as well as by let-ters written from all parts of the district.

PETITIONS.

3. Effectual measures should be taken to obtain peti tions, as numerously signed as possible, from every town-ship and neighborhood. Some forms of petition will will be found in another part of this sheet. For the present purpose, it is rather our opinion that petitions should be signed by lawful voters only. The reasons are obvious, and do not at all detract from the duty or er occasions. These perfitons should all be completed, er occasions. Phoso pertions should all be completed, lahelled, and ferrarded, so us to be in Washington before the first Monday in December. Mark the object and purport of the petition and the number and resi-dence of the petitioners conspicuously on the back of he member who presented it, leaving the question as the petition, and enclose it to your representative with doubtful whether Congress will receive the petitions of a separate letter, informing him of the fact, and requesting him to attend to its early presentation, and inform you of its fate. Address another letter to the Hon. S. of deciding exactly how far it may be within the constitutional power of Congress to go, in order to prevent the
introduction of foreign topics of debate in an extra session, called for special purposes. But it were idle to deny that the peculiar and round-about mode of coming at
it is in order to facilitate the registering of the petutions, and that the whole amount of petitioning may
perity. But we need human agency to circulate infortutions, and that the whole amount of petitioning may
perity. But we need human agency to circulate inforbe ascertained. All these letters willigo free of p slaveholders—was modelled according to their views—and was designed to shut out debate on the question whether tition."

The envelope of the petition should be marked "Petition."

"The envelope of the petition should be marked "Petition."

SUBJECTS OF PETITION.

After careful deliberation and consultation with mem ers of Congress and others friendly to our object we have thought it advisable to recommend some modi fications both in the objects and the forms of our peti tions. This is done as well with a view to meet the wishes of those gentlemen in Congress, on whose co-operation we depend, as for the purpose of conforming ou operations to the aspects of the cause at the present

1. Remonstrance against the gag .- We deem it very important that there should be a decided and general re-monstrance from the freemen of the country against anything in the form of a gag. The experience of the past, and the desperate feelings of the slaveholders at the failure of all former schemes for putting down anti-slavery agitation, assure us that some new device will be tried while the power of political and personal motives will be very great to induce our members of Congress to fall in with some plan by which they can be relieved from the unwelcome topic. They must be made to feel that there is no possible way of putting down this agitation but by the abolition of slavery. And every attempt to effect i by any compromise or expedient must be regarded as hossty any compromise of expedient must be regarded as nos-tile to liberty. We have, therefore, framed a remon-stance which, we hope, will cover the whole ground.— It takes the high constitutional position, that the choice of subjects for patition is the prerogative of the people, and not of their representatives; and that we will suffer no interference. It assumes that inasmuch as i is a subject which it is, therefore, a proper subject of petition by the people, and of inquiry by Congress. And it therefore claims that Congress shall do nothing, directly or indirectly, to place petitions on this subject in a different position from any other !awful petitions, and that no rule, order, or practice shall be adopted, to obstruct the free reception and regular disposal of all respectful peti-

2. The domestic slave trade,-The decision of the the Supreme Court of the United States, that slaves are not property but persons, in contemplation of the Federal Constitution, and so are not subjects of commercia rai Constitution, and so are not subjects of commercial regulation by Congress, and that consequently Congress have no power to regulate or prohibit the transfer of slaves among the states, renders it no longer advisable to petition Congress to abolish the inter-state slave trade.— As law-abiding citizens, pledged to constitutional measour own consistency. At the same time, a reference to the grounds of this decision will show that the cause of ipation has gained much more than it has lost .-Let the principle that "the constitution regards slaves on y as persons, and not as property," be fully carried out, all the departments of the Federal Gsvernment, with he other principle, that slavery is the mere creature of local law, and can have no force beyond the boundaries of the state that creates it; and the various and complied ted entanglements in which the free states have felt themselves bound to its support, will entirely disappear

We have, therefore, chosen to omit the petition for the abolition of the inland domestic slave trade, while we have introduced a new petition, for the repeal of all laws regulating or countenancing the transportation of slaves property, by sea, and to pass laws protecting the rights of such persons as become constitutionally free, by going by sea with the consent of their masters, beyond the oundaries of the state in which they are held as slaves.

3. Slavery in the District of Columbia .- The Supreme Court having decided that slavery is the mere creature of municipal law, and the only municipal law now in force in the District of Columbia deriving its power from acts of Congress, it follows that there would be no right of one man to hold another as a slave, but on is a clause in the enactment of February 27, 1801, stand against the right of petition, on the ancient plea of entitled, "An act concerning the District of Columbia," tyrant, necessity. A correspondent of the paper above which declares that the laws of the state of Virginia, and which declares that the laws of the state of Virginia, and of Maryland, 'as they now exist, shall be and continue ation. He will put these notices into the hands of a per-

Had Congress, as it was clearly competent to do, except-ed from this provision all laws which authorize the buyno slavery would ever have existed there under the laws

the right of a report upon a constitutional petition; and the next step will be a standing committee on aboinhabitants of the District, we have added to our memo rial an alternative request, that slave-holding and slave trading should be suppressed, or the seat of government should be removed to some place where such practices do not prevail. It is high time, indeed, that this national disgrace and nuisance was removed. To show how un-blushingly the traffic in human beings is carried on at the seat of government of the United States, under the very eyes as well as under the exclusive legislation of Congress, the following advertisements are copied from the National Intelligencer, the Government paper, of the

> 'A gentleman now at Mrs. Arguelles' boarding-house south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, botween 4 1-2 and 6th streets, Washington, and will remain there for three oth streets, washington, and will remain there for three weeks, wishes to purchase a large number of servants, of both sexes, including fifteen, which he wants immediately. Persons who have them to dispose of will find it to their interest to call before they sell to any other per-

"NEGROES WANTED .- The subscriber wishes t purchase immediately a number of negroes, for cash.— Persons wishing to sell will find it to their interest to see me before they sell, as I am determined to give the high-est price the New Orleans market will justify. I can be at all times found at Wm. H. Williams' establishmen corner of 7th street and Maryland avenue. All commu nications addressed to me shall receive prompt attention Tho's WILLIAMS."

"NEGROES WANTED .- Cash, and the highes market prices will be paid for any number of likely young negroes, of both sexes, (families and mechanics included.) All communications addressed to me at the old establishment of Armfield. Franklin, & Co., west the right of petition, and to the abolition of slavery in end of Duke street, Alexandria, D. C., will meet with prompt attention. GEORGE KEPHART."

4. Slavery in Florida.-The treaty of cession by which Florida came under the jurisdiction of Congress, contains a stipulation guaranteeing the rights of property to the inhabitants. This guaranty is binding on the good faith of the nation, and ought to be sacredly regarded-by all virtuous citizens. But it is plain that it cannot avail, at any rate, in behalf of slaveholders, or of slaves who have become residents of the territory since its cession to the United States. Nor is it clear how far it exguarded it so as to meet every objection of the most scru pulous minds.

5. General Petition .- Many friends of emancipation prefer to unite in a more comprehensive petition, which serves as a full testimony against all participation in slavery, and which, if granted will include all the specific acts that are necessary. Others, again, are more willing to sign a petition that is definite in its requirements .-For convenience, a form of the general description has been added. It asks nothing which is uncons or inconsistent with the highest justice.

CIRCULATION OF PETITIONS.

1. You who read this sheet are to consider these lines a call to the duty of seeing that the petitions are circulated in your own town. Either resolve at once to go about it in person, or at once call on a few others to

and fixed purpose see that the work is done.

2. You, with the other niches or fixed, and many that has ascribed, if necessary, to circulate those tions. We know it will cost time, trouble, and per money : but, if we remember them that are in bo must not forget that Congress has denied the right of the more eager to petition in his behalf. It is noble to speak for the dumb. The present hard times preclude the em-

mediately, and to canvass your town thoroughly. Leave not a man unvisited. Heretofore the work has been commenced too late, and has often been very superficially performed. If each one will do their duty, we can lay 500,000 names on the tables of Congress, at the beginning of the next session. That body is more powerfully moved by large numbers than by strong arguments. Let them be thoroughly plied.

4. Do not say, "It will do no good-they are incorri- of Scotland. The most distinguished names gible." We have a duty to perform; and good has been done. The discussions in Congress, and the action who compose the great bulk of the Conference. growing out of petitions in our state Legislatures, have greatly promoted our righteous cause, and prove that legreatly promoted our righteous cause, and prove that le-gislative bodies are not immoveable. It is good policy to do the very thing your opponents wish you not to do.— leyan or one Quaker. The absence of the for-Acting on this rule, we should flood our national and mer has been accounted for; the latter, it is said, state legislatures with memorials. Our best friends in Congress urge us to petition. A noble band will stand by our rights at the next session. We owe it as an act justice, to which we are bound in honor, to see that they are well sustained by the number of petitions.

rate petitions, because some might be willing to petition tition for all. We suggest that all the petitions should be circulated at the same time. This will be an economy of labor; and, generally, those who would sign one would sign all,

6. We earnestly hope you will see that all the towns in your county are supplied with blank petitions. If they are not, we ask you to send copies of the annexed to some suitable persons in each town who will circulate

be confined to abolitionists. All who hate slavery and love the cause of mercy, and would preserve our free in-7. The signing of these petitions, we trust, will not gard to their views of abolitionism. It should be a move-ment of the PEOPLE. Abolitionists are not alone in-terested. The interests of ALL are involved. This consideration should be emphatically urged.

1. Each one of the blank petitions annexed can be cut out and wafered or pasted at the head of a half sheet of paper, and then it is ready for signing .- only filling and stare.

2. Let every petitioner sign his own name. Names hould not be copied on the petition-it affords a color for the imputation that they are forged. 3. Sign only one side of the sheet. As it is

paste on other sheets. Rolling the paper on a stick is better than folding.

4. When the petitions are completed, which ought t be, BY ALL MEANS, before the first of December, fold each petition by itself, in a proper shape for filing, and endorse the proper notice on the back in a plain hand, thus .-

of 147 Legal Voters, in Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt., Against the adoption of any rule, vote, or usage, infringing the

some other brief statement of the contents of the p tition, with the number and residence of the petition before him to read, when he presents the petition, an the clerk enters the same, or its substance, in the journal

5. Send the petitions, to your own representativ properly enclosed and directed, with a separate letter ac companying, informing him of the petition sent, and re spectfully requesting him to present them at the earliest opportunity, and inform you of the result. Address an-"When the right to petition is once conceded, and in in force," in the respective parts of the District ceded son who will make out a register of all the pet

that concession is involved the admission that slavery is and accepted for the permanent seat of government. sent, and an account of those presented by different mem

For the Executive Committee of the America and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,
ARTHUR TAPPAN, President, JOSHUA LEAVITT, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 1, 1841.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEBER 3, 1841.

Forms of Petition, 1. To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States, in Congress

The subscribers, legal voters of

the county of and State of respectfully ask leave to remonstrate against the adoption either House of Congress, of any rule, order, resolu tion, law, or usage, limiting or impairing the constitu-tional right of the people to petition Congress for a removal of grievances; or in any way disparaging or stig matizing petitions on the subject of slavery, or placing them in any respect on a different footing from all other

2. To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The subscribers, legal voters of

the county of and State of respectfully petition Congress to repeal all laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transportation opersons, as slaves, in vessels of the United States, sailing protecting the rights of all persons claimed or held as nally entitled to their freedom by going to sea, with the consent of their masters, beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which they are legally deemed to be slaves.

3. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress

The undersigned, legal voters of the county of and State of respectfully pray Congress to repeal so much of the Act of February 27, 1801, intitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," as may be supposed to authorize the existence of slavery in said District; and to pass laws suppressing the buying, selling, breeding, holding, and treating persons as slaves in the District; or otherwise to remove the seat of Government to some place where such practices do not prevail.

4. To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The subscribers, legal voters of and State of the county of

respectfully ask Congress to abolish slavery in the territory of Florida, in such a manner as not to violate the stip

5. To the Honorable Senate and House of Repre centatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The subscribers, legal voters of

respectfully pray that the proper steps may be made for the repeal of all laws, and the alteration of all constitutional provisions, by which the people of the free states the Federal Government, or the nation, are in any way implicated, or bound to countenance, protect, or in any meener aid in supporting or continuing the institution of slavery, or in keeping human beings in a state of slavery.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW CONVENTION OF

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS A correspondent of the Boston Christian

by the depression of trade to curtail their con-

tributions for religious purposes. "The fact

confidently expect to profit by in facilitating the payment of a dear pew." Stripped of the

gross imputation of a sordid motive, this repre-

funds of all our great missionary societies are

communion with them. Such heart-felt sinceri-

physical force, is sufficient to produce a moral

already dissipated many errors and established

sought the abolition of the corn laws were gree-

dy manufacturers, who were intent to beat down

sentation may be admitted to be a fact.

well received at Manchester.

The London Sun says:

Stripped of the

Watchman, says of the meeting:

"Between 600 and 700 ministers were present. Manchester is in a state of hopeful excitement. A prayerful spirit animated the assembly A number of the arrangements were made for faciliating business. All the ministers are entertained indiscriminately at the houses of the principal inhabitants. The Rev. Dr. Cox, Baptist, is one of the chairmen; the others are,

the Rev. T. Atkins, Independent, T. Spencer, Episcopalian, and W. Chaplin, Independent. There are members of nearly every recognized denomination. I observe several clergymen of the Church of England, several Roman Catholic priests, and several Presbyters of the Church who compose the great bulk of the Conference. There is a considerable sprinkling of the minor Methodist sects, but I cannot detect one Wesare the most notorious speculators in corn: but I hope there is no ground for the insinuation that interested motives have kept them away. Indeed. I know many Quakers who strongly advocate the repeal of the Corn Laws, amongst whom may be mentioned Joseph Sturge, now pi, with a husband and five children. with you, who is one of our largest corn mer-

chants. Be the question of Corn Laws one on which it is proper for ministers to interfere or not, there can be no doubt that the interests of purchase of the whole family. The result was, land more arouse the opposition of preachers religion are in various ways involved in it .as we have before stated, that they are all now A starving man is in no humor to listen to the free and at Peterboro. Mr. Smith says he shall gospel message; but, what is more, thousands give Samuel a farm, and set him immediately at of excellent Christians are amongst those who from want of work are starving, and hundreds

money of the family was 3,500 dollars-saying is," observed a leading opponent of the Conference, "what they would fain obtain for their hearers in the form of a cheap loaf, they But no one will now taunt Gerrit Smith with having once given away a slave into the Southern prison house, and there left her and her posterity to die in hopeless bondage. Mr. Smith is resolved, although it be at some expense, to

falling off, and there can be no doubt that in the manufacturing districts, it is found difficult to Would to God our Theological Professors and Doctors of Divinity were as careful of their remaintain our domestic religious establishments pution and good name, in this particular. If we and all this is the effect of our absurd and cruel corn laws. It need excite no suprise, therefore that christian ministers should think a case has been made out for their combined interposition. I observe that John Curtis, Esq., of Ohio, U. S., is in this coutry, and has commenced a tour of lectures, in exposition of the capability and willingness of the United States to exchange corn for manufactures with us. He has been of a slaveholder, merely to enable him in a cer-tain form of charity to give support to one who in her more helpful days, toiled without wages "These ministens are the representatives of their congregations. They spoke not only their own sentiments, but the sentiments of many thousands, perhaps even of millions, who are in

Mr. Smith has, so far as was in his power, and at an expense of three or four thousand dolty, speaking truly, backed by such a mass of larss, aimed to expiate the crime of having given out of the loathsome monster with two heads revolution in the empire-The conference has away a slave. Such is the atonement he makes for a sin of partial ignorance, committed long some truh. By merely meeting, it put down years since. The deed is a noble one, and well worthy of the man.

at once the assertion that the only persons who Since writing the above, we see that Friend Fuller published a detailed account of his visit

quarters of the empire that the laborers are now in a most destitute condition, and they expressly advocate the abolition of the corn-laws because that will benefit the poor. The conference has fully and unanswerably established, through the statements of pastors engaged in agricultural as well as manufacturing districts, that the wages of laborers are at present miserably inadequate. It has, therefore, exonerated the manufacturers, and it has demonstrated the necessity of doing

something to save the people from perishing. Among the clergy of the established Church who were expected, was that well-known and devoted philanthropist, the Rev. Baptist Noel, but be declined joining the Convention. He has however, written a book an the subject, entitled "A Plea for the Poor," which is producing a great effect. The Royal Gazette gives as an instance of her Majesty's feelings relative to the Corn Question, the announcement that her Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Hon. and Rev'd Baptist Noel, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, in the room of the Rev'd Alexander J. Scott, deceased. The earliest opportunity has thus been taken, personally, to honor this good divine for

his able and benevolent production. Many of the English paper give full and most interesting accounts of the proceedings, from day to day. The Convention lasted four days, and brought out a great amount of valuable information. The ministers gave reports of the influence of the corn laws in creating distress in their own neighborhoods. Several laymen addressed them by special invitation, particularly, Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P.; George Thompson, and the Earl of Ducie. We could smile at the weakness of the American editors, who, when our own country has so much at stake in the success of these measures for the abolition of the Corn Laws, not only take no interest in tracing the progress of the measures by which it is to be brought about, but actually cull out from the English papers received by the Great Western, distorted, caricature account of a division of feeling which occurred in the meeting on the subject of commencing their deliberations with an extemporaneous prayer. This was settled, amicably and honorably, in the same way as in the World's Convention last year, viz: by calling a prayer meeting in a separate place, one hour before the daily sessions. The Roman Catholic ministers in the Convention took the opportunity of expressing, in a public card, their grateful sense of the magnanimity with which they were treated.

The Convention adopted a memorial to the Queen, a memorial to Parliament an address to the people, and a series of their action and the results f their inquiries. All these papers are admirable, both for their clearness and terseness of expression, their simple eloquence, and the design to publish some of them in our next, than much as there is no other paper that thinks it worth while to furnish the people of the United States with information on the subject of the Anti-Corn Law movement. As the business drew to a close, George Thompson was again called on to address the meeting, and his speech was one of the most eloquent and effective that ever this unparalleled orator has ever delivered. We shall give it to our readers next week.

SAMUEL AND HIS FAMILY.

This is the name of a father of a slave family which Gerritt Smith has just emancipated. Word reached us last evening that Samuel, who had been left behind by the other members of the family, had also arrived at Peterboro. The whole story, as we have been informed, is brief-

Mrs. Smith, many years ago, when but a girl. was the owner of a young female slave. The brother of Mrs. Smith asked her to give him her slave, which she did .- Nothing further was thought of the transaction, until the attention of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been turned to the prairies. "great transgression" in our republic-the crime of slaveholding. Ever since they have had their eyes open to the enormity of this sin, they slavery as one of the relations existing in Sohave made continual and earnest inquiry as to the fate of this female slave. No discovery however, of her condition, was made until within a few months. When at length found, she was in the possession of a slaveholder in Mississip-

Immediately upon receiving this intelligence.

This deed of philanthropy must have cost Mr. Smith something. The actual purchase nothing of the many other attendant expenses. have his character free from the charge of participating in any way in the crime of slavehold-

understand the case, it need not cost Er. Richards ten dollars to remove at once the title-the title-the legal relationship of slave owner, which he now holds, and at the same time to provide as fully for every want of his superanuated slave, as he ought to, and now does. "Let not, then, your good be evil spoken of." And we do pray that the President of a Theological Seminary may not much longer bear the name for him. It is surely no indifferent thing, in holder.

assembled ministers have brought proof from all next.

For the Philanthropist. CHURCH AND STATE.

"Wooed an unfeeling statue for his wife, Nor rested till the gods had given it life."

We Republicans, Mr. Editor, in Religion no ess than politics, perhaps sometimes refer to the alliance of Church and State, as existing only across the Atlantic. In our simplicity we have taken it for granted, that this wholesale folly and wiekednesss could come to us in no covert way; and if it ever should find a habitation here, it would be by some palpable and decisive act, within the control of our people. But where the winds of Heaven carry the aroma of the plum, they wast the down of the thistleand truth and error fly on the same morning beam.

Although the Constitution of the United States declares, "Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of Religion," a national establishment of Religion, a union of Church and State, exists in the United States. for all evil ends, as decided in its character, as that of any other on earth-partial in its locations, I grant it is, but extensive-varying in its features, but seldom losing its identity. And is not this alliance on British soil, subject to the exceptions I have named?

For a basis for my argument, I must prove that the American government recognizes slavery-that it enforces its rights and supports its claims. Art. 4th, Sec. 2nd, of the Constitution says: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim on the party to whom such service or labor be due." The following statements will show that slavery is now one of the main pillars on which this great Republic is built. the recent census, it sends 24 Congressmen to Washington, as its own elect, specially set apart to represent the animal kingdom of the South-about equal to 1-10th of the whole American representation-74 instead of 97, being the legitimate number to represent the Southern people, as people in the North are represent-

It is not unfair to assume, that if the elective franchise was exercised as it would be, did not slavery exist Constitutionally, these 24 votes would be exercised so a snot to strengthenthe slavery-protecting power of the Government, leaving the number of the members who naturally protect the system at 51, while those who represent the freer elements in our system, would stand 1-77 (allowing that making a man 5.5 ths instead of 3-5ths of himself, was sufficient to offset the kind and generous spirit they exhibit. We great number of "negro wenches," "little nigger boys," and little nigger girls," that would be disfranchised by abandoning the system.) It must be remembered that a slaveholder owning 5 slaves, (perhaps all infants,) casts in effect four votes-and a female owner would virtually possess the 3 votes in such a case, although not retaining the fourth.

In disbursing public monies from the Government treasury, slavery so reverses the usual order of things, that where a citizen of Illinois receives 57 cents, the South Carolinian gets one dollar. The average of such disbursement in Georgia, Alahama, Mississippi, and Louisia is 28 cents, while in Ohio it is about 18 cents. The per diem and mileage of 24 Congressmen. who represent the rights of no class, cost the government about \$27,000 per year.

It is not necessary further to prove this recognition, by the guardianship which our government obsequiously and officially bestows on this bastard of the family, (a guardianship unasked for by freemen.) any more than it would be necessary to bring every spear of grass from the western plains, to prove the existence of

I must now prove that the American Church, to any considerable extent, approves of American ciety; approves of it in the same manner she approves of social government in families, Sabbath keeping, matrimony, &c.

Rather than to quote the writings and speeches of particular persons, or the action of church indicatories, which might be produced to this end, I shall refer to the notorious fact, that the Mr. Smith engaged friend J. C. Fuller to go to denial of the doctrine-under the circumstances, the South, and negotiate with the master for the Slavery is right"-does in three fourths of this and laiety of churches, than any other one act. In every part of the United States, where slavery exists, Bible doctrines are always construed so as not to be incompatible with that institution. Often creeds are changed that they may not interfere with it, and discipline that in any degree contacts with slavery, always recognizes some right for that relation.

The almost universal asservation likewise, by non-professors, in a large portion of the country, that slavery is right, is not wrong, may be taken as equally strong proof on this point, when it is considered, that they are never condemned or thought ill of by professors on this account.

Nearly every press and pulpit of the South, is engaged in maintaining that slavery is an innocent relation: the editor is invoking the powers of Hell to burn every page of Liberty's charts, and of the priest, the Poet said-

"And daily more enamoured of the cheat, Kneels and asks Heaven to bless the dear deceit."

So then, slavery by making itself a part of the religion of the country, has allied Religion with the American Constitution; (it is nothing to say the church is impure, & is not the true church. It is the impure church alone in every land which clothes itself in the ermine of the State;) an alliance closer than that of the two Siamese twins or well shaped kernels in the same shell-it is as the tiny cells of Animalculæ on the this day, to be in the eye of the law a slave branching. Coral the branches are cells and the cells are branches; yet not so beautiful; we can neither select a good Constitution, nor good religion, any more than we can make two men

on one body. I present all pro-slavery churches as the establishment, and the anti-slavery churches as

the Dissenters.

Who cannot see that while slavery sucks from the paps of the State, and nestles like a the wages of labor, regardless of the poor. The to the South. We shall give a part of it in our vampire at her heart, the pro-slavery church is fattening herself upon the spoils-and her

nize slavery as a component part of Religion, and a patriarchal, (i. e. a Bible,) system-obligatory not of necessity, to practice, but to believe in-as with the man who chooses not matrimony-but you et the must believe in or prac-

This alliance is peculiarly fearful and revolt ing from the fact, that it is not one sect in religion that has succeeded (as in Britain) in winning the caresses of the State-but all, from the mighty Methodist Established Church down to the newly invented pigmies of the day; so that choice can offer no excuse, though compulsion might.

The motives, which in sanctifying American Slavery, have thus incidentally united civil with religious institutions, have in all history since the deluge, no parallel for their atrocity. It cannot be claimed that these motives were merely erroneous and impolitic (as some might do for the English Establishment,)-they are steeped in adultery, avarice, cruelty and Heath-

Cin. Oct. 12. 1841.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, November 3, 1841.

REPLY TO "BOONE," A SLAVEHOLDER.

On the first and second pages of last week's paper was a communication from a slaveholder of Kentucky, addressed to honest abolitionists. We hope our readers have given it a candid perusal. It exhibits in forcible language the views of one, who, though undoubtedly biassed by the direct interest he has in the support of that Moses hardened the heart of Pharaoh, down to against which we war, utters the convictions of the time when the thunders of Luther awoke an honest mind.

We welcome our friend to the arena of Free Discussion. Let not this be his last effort to convince us that we are wrong: for in these mutual attempts to enlighten each other, we trust that we shall be yet brought to harmonize in our views of Truth.

From the beginning of the World till now, there has been a continual conflict between Truth and Falsehood. Both of these principles are aggressive. Only by aggression can either maintain itself; passivity on the part of either would be its destruction. This conflict has been attended with excitements, sometimes intense; by cons equences, often apparently disastrous. The difference in the modes of attack and defence of the two principles, is, that while Truth addresses itself to the Conscience and Reason, and relies upon them for its advancement or defence, Falsehood appeals to Sophistry, Prejudice, Selfishness, Force; never hesitating to assail its adversary with the most unfair weapons, or fortify itself by the most unreasonable and inhuman devices .-Hence, when pressed hard by Truth, it has resorted to extremest violence to maintain itself, its devotees have held Truth responsible for all the mischief. Now, every one will admit that while Falsehood is and must always be, fruitful in discord and misery, Truth in itself is always a fountain of peace, and harmony and happiness. Were there no error in the world, its proclamation would occasion no unpleasant excitement, no indignation, no violence; its legitimate operation being, "glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good will to man. And this, Philosopy teaches-for whatever is True must receive the sanction of Conscience, and be sustained by the voice of an enlightened self-interest. But, Falsehood, being forever condemned by Conscience, and necessarily at war with the true interests of Humanity, must always be a source of discord and unhappiness, and this too, just in proportion as Conscience is awakened, and Reason enlightened. Institutions or systems founded in Falsehood, can only perpetuate themselves by a strong combination of local interests, and the prevalence of ignorance. For as man is the offspring of God, whose distinguishing attribute is Truth, all the laws of his being are in exact accordance with Truth-and only by obedience to these laws can his real interests be promoted. All institutions or systems founded in Falsehood, are rebellion against the laws of God, & therefore necessarily destructive of the welfare of man, his offspring. Whatever then tends to reveal the true nature of God and his attributes, whatever throws light upon the true nature of man and the laws of his being, must be calculated to overthrow wrong, that is, False systems or institutions. Hence the deadly enmity of Falsehood in all ages to instrumentalities for disseminating light. Hence, the ruthless war of Desnotism and Slavery against Freedom of Thought, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press .-Once more, in proportion to the antiquity of a Fulse institution, to the number of interests and of themselves-but, if they can be shown to prejudices arrayed in its support, will be the legitimate consequences of abolitionism, ton. Virginia makes the aiding or abetting the fierceness & stubbornnessof its resistance to the attacks of Truth-in other words, all attempts to revolutionize or reform. Sophistry and Violence will be resorted to, and then be charged upon its assailants as if they were responsi-

If a messenger from God demand from the tyrant the release of the bondmen, their burdens will be augmented, their sufferings aggravated, and the appeal raised--"see what you have done; you have only made the condition of the objects of your fanatical benevolence, more wretched than before. Even the poor victims themselves may be attempted to curse the Philanthropist for the increased rigor of their condition. Shall Moses give back? No! As well might Pharaoh charge his heightened cruelty on God as on the Messenger he has sent.

If the restorer attempts to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, the city of the true God, behold the idolatrous nations round about become exasperated, and take up arms to prevent the work. "See, O. Nehemiah," exclaims Falsehood, "the Is there any thing in advocating the fundamen- here? evil you have done. The land was prosperous. tal principle of equality of rights-any thing Ammoni- Samaritan and outcast Jew in insisting on the duty of loving our neighbor as have drawn sectional lines, generated sectional paper was increasing.

corrupt or crush the church that will not recog- a fire-brand amongst them; the guilt of this arouse sectional jealousy, or excite mob-viomost unholy strife be upon you and your asso-

> Does the prophet in obedience to the mandate of the Most High, denounce God's judgments against a rebellious people, & predict fearful retributions? The princes cast him into the dungeon, as one who seeketh the hurt, not the welfare of the people, and the voice of Falsehood is heard crying out, "Jeremiah, thank thyself for this outbreak of vengeance--a martyr's death is indeed glorious, but the fool that will be meddling must be punished."

The Son of Man walketh in Galilee. He sends a sword among the children of men .-Families are divided-the father against the son, and the son against the father. Strife is awakened, the multitude excited, the violence of the mob provoked. "If we let him alone," cries Falsehood, "the Romans will come and take away our place and nation. He is a mischief-maker. Disorder now reigns where peace dwelt. Divisions, strifes, mobs follow in his footsteps." And even when the sound of the hammer is heard nailing his limbs to the cross, Falsel:ood mutters--Let this be a lesson to him who would trifle with the bad "passions of men."

"Our craft is in danger," so spake the same voice at Ephesus. "Behold these men who have turned the world upside down, have come hither also." And the whole city was moved with excitement; the evil of which was charged upon the apostles.

And so it has been from the beginning;--from the time when the word of the anathemas of the church, or still later, when the preaching of John Wesley aroused the rage of the rabble, or still later, down to the present time, when the press that pleads for Freedom must fall before the mob,--- Truth has been held responsible for all the violent and wicked measures Falsehood has employed to

Is our friend of Kentucky prepared to assume this ground? Is he prepared to say, that the reformers of the Old Testament, and the Great Reformer of the New, with his followers in all ages, should have halted in their work occasioned by their efforts? Is he prepared to and persecutions, and commotions which attended their labors? Does he not see that the doctrines and principles proclaimed by them peaceful in their nature, peaceful in their legitimate operation, essential to the improvement of the individual, and the highest welfare of society? And that all the evils attendant upon their announcement, were the the direct products of assailed; in fact, the convulsive efforts of Falsehood to maintain its usurped empire in the hearts of men? Does he not know, that it is always amidst great evils that the revolutions which tend signally to the good of humanity are produced? Would he have the race remain stationary, because the path of progress lies through perils & commotions? Great reforms are accomplished though great sufferings. But who would ot prefer the raging of the purifying storm, to the stillness of the pestilential atmosphere? The violence of revolution to the dead calm' of Despotism? The earthquake throes of Freedom struggling for life, to the hollow, most degrading, most infamous peace purchased by submission to the Tyrant? Let the devil be cast out at all hazards, though he should tear and rend the body with ten-fold fierceness, knowing that his time is but short.

To apply what we have said to the argument of our friend. He does not examine the principles on which our enterprise is founded, or the mode in which it has been conducted. But grouping together certain evils, some imaginary, some real, which have attended its progress, he charges them all upon abolitionism, as their true source. We have put back emancipation. we have awakened the spirit of sectionalism. we have stirred up strife among brethren, we have excited mobs, we have made worse the condition of the whole colored race.

That we have put back the cause of emancipation, or made the condition of the whole colored race worse, is denied; but that our enterprise has been the occasion of strife, mobs and the development of sectional feeling, is admitted. But what does this prove ?-Not that abolitionism is wrong, or unblessed by tianity itself. These evils prove nothing

then indeed we are guilty. How can this be shown? Are we men of violence? movement of a forcible character in aggression, or indeed in defence, except in a single instance, has been attempted. All our operations have of runaway slaves. Nature's law, and the feelbeen uniformly, peaceful & constitutional. Have their love of gain, their ambition, their pride. their malevolence, their selfishness ? Or have we not continually addressed their Reason, their tice, their true Self-interest? Have we ever ments, untrue, anti-American, or anti-Christian? When? Where? What? Who has been guilty in this matter? Is the equality of the human race, states encourages the utmost latitude of discuss-

lence? When such consequences attend the enforcement of such principles and duties, have we not a right to infer that the public sentiment is corrupt-that there are institutions or interests among us, which are based upon a LIE ?-Do not such consequences, in fact furnish us with the strongest argument for insisting on such principles and duties, until we have secured their universal and peaceful recognition? Will God cease his work in this world, till he have subdued all things to himself? Is hostility to Truth a reason for hiding it? Is opposition to Justice a reason for yielding place to Injustice? The fact, that strife and sectional jealousy follow the proclamation of the truth that all men are born free and equal, shows that there are those who are interested in its denial-and the duty is, to be instant in season and out of season in urging it, till all shall acknowledge and obey it. Then strife shall cease-then the country shall be animated by one heart and one mind. The very fact, that mobs rage against those who venture to assail slavery, is the strongest argument for continuing the attack upon it -they show the depth of prejudice, the power of interest arrayed in its support. To yield to them would be apostacy from the cause of truth-treachery to the God of truth, who never ceases his warfare against evil,-it would be in effect acknowledging that the perpetual and increasing evils of Injustice and Inhumanity were less than the temporary inconveniences attending their overthrow.

SECTIONAL FEELING.

A word as to sectional feeling. This kind of feeling exists, not because the country is divided into North and South geographically, but because in these two sections, two fundamental, radically antagonistic principles prevail-Free-labor in the North, and Slave Labor in the South -- the former determining the character, the institutions, and the modes of industry in the free states, the latter forming the basis of the character, the institutions & modes of industry in the slave-states The differences in the points named, are not transient, or the offspring of temporary excitements. They prevail, not because some will discuss the subject of free and slave labor, but bccause these two elements co-exist side by side when they looked on the storm of excitement under a government which has attempted to reconcile contradictions. So far from discusscharge them with the guilt of the blasphemies ion being their cause, they are the cause of discussion --- and not only discussion, but division and unpleasant jealousies. After all that may be said about the interests of the were stamped by Truth, approved by God, North and South harmonizing, we know better. Slavery and Freedom will ever remain conflicting interests. It was so in the beginning, at the formation of our Constitution---- it has been so ever since-it is so now. "It seemed now to be pretty well understood," said Mr. the Wicked Institutions or Practices, which they | Madison in the Convention of '87, "that the real difference of interests, lay not between the large and small, but between the Northern and Southern states. The institution of slavery and its consequences formed the line of discrimination." What interest of Slavery is promoted by navigation laws, which encourage northern commerce ? What interest of slavery is not injured by strengthening the agricultural and manufacturing enterprise of the North? What interest of slavery is not wounded by el evating labor in the free states .-- by extending the principles of equal liberty to free colored people? What interest of slavery would not be damaged by the occupancy of Canada in the event of a war with Great Britain? What interest of slavery does not demand the destruction of freedom of speech and the press at the

On the other hand, have not the interests of Free dom suffered by the neglect of the national gov ernment, a government controlled by the Slave Power? Has not the manufacturing, and commercial & agricultural welfare of the free states been continually sported with by slavery? Has not Freedom been wounded and disgraced by negociations with foreign powers for runaway slaves -demands for compensation for shipwrecked slaves---appropriations for hunting down negroes in the swamps of Florida? And what interest could Freedom have in going to war with Great Britain, to prevent her from taking possession of the island of Cuba-a war which would be waged for the sole sake of maintaining slavery ? And yet, there are "no conflict-

Let us ask again, what mean these constant collisions between the states, so frequent of late years. Colored people recognized as citizens God-for as we have seen, consequences no hy Massachusetts, are consigned to everlasting less evil followed the introduction of Chris- slavery, if they should dare to tarry in the State of Alabama, thirty days! Colored citizens of New York may be shut up in a jail in Charlesescape of a slave a crime. New York refuses to do so and a strife ensues; the former at-From the beginning of our enterprise till now, no tempting to impose its laws on the latter, the latter resisting. The constitutional compact, and the interests of the slaveholder require the surrender ings of the people of the free states revolt at we ever appealed to the bad passions of men? such an act. Is there no conflict here? The constitution of Ohio make free every slave introduced by his master on her soil-and all her interests demands that her constitution be faith-Conscience, their Humanity, their Sense of Jus- fully carried out. The convenience of the South requires that the master should have the privilege advocated principles, or disseminated senti- of using his slaves on our soil, or passing with them through our territory. Is there no conflict of interests here? The Genius of the free a falsehood? Is insisting upon it as a great sion on every subject. Slavery, in its ruthless practical truth, incendiary? Is fidelity to our war on free discussion, pulls down presses, Declaration of Independence anti-American ?- breaks up assemblies, whips the pulpit and Is the demand of universal obedience to the the press till they both tacitly swear quiet great law of brotherly love, anti-Christian ?- allegiance. Is there no conflict of interests

These are the conflicting interests which

waalth, power and influence are used to retard, dwelt together in peace. But, you have thrown ourselves, legitimately calculated to stir up strife, jealousies. Now, there are two ways of remedying the difficulty-of allaying the discord .-You must make Slavery universal, or it must yield place to universal Freedom. Slaveholders understand this well-and therefore it is, that Southerners have always been bent on obtaining the control of the National government. They wished to extend slavery as a principle, over the nation. Northerners submitted, and Southerners triumphed. Hence the apparent peace which followed the struggle. It was an infamous peace-the peace of the well-drilled slave. Abolitionism was nothing more than a re-assertion of the rights of Freedom, a re-affirmation of the peculiar claims of Free Labor, a renewed purpose to protect its interests. It was a protest against usurpation. If sectionalism has appeared stronger since, it is, not because the true causes of it did not exist before in all their vigor, but because there are now men who dare plead for the interests and rights of Freedom, and the slaveholder finds himself baffled in his purpose of universal empire.

We repeat, sectional feeling, as it now exists, can never end but with the destruction of slavery, or the recognition of its entire and univer-

RETROGRADE SENTIMENT.

Our friend over the river insists that we have put back the cause of emancipation, because there is less anti-slavery feeling now in Kentucky, than before the era of abolition.

Our answer is this. The anti-slavery feeling in Kentucky some ten or twelve years ago, we have reason to believe, was in itself unfruitful. It was simply the handmaid of colonization, and we know enough of this to know that it never could prove efficient in removing sla-

Again: that anti-slavery feeling was the product in part of a local cause, whose effect was not profound or abiding-we mean the Southampton insurrection. This was stated by Mr. Clay, at the last session of the Kentucky Legislature. This event awakened with renewed power the struggle between the slavery and anti-slavery parties in that state; and the struggle was arrested, not because of abolitionists-for they had not vet excited much attention in Kentuck -but, by the passage of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. This was a compromise measure, fairly agreed on by the two parties, without any reference to abolition; and subsidence of excitement, a close of the discussion were the results. That anti-slavery feeling should die away, under a compromise that virtually bound the anti-slavery party to remain inactive, was to be expected. Why then should such a result be charged on abolitionism? That men seriouly bent on emancipation, should have abandoned their object, out of spite to the abolitionists, is hardly credible: but that under misapprehension of our views, such men should have temporarily lost sight of their object in a blind indignation, is quita passible This however 18 transfert cott, as the debates in the legislature of Kentucky during the last year, sufficiently show. If as Boone asserts, there is a real diminution of anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky, the reasonable mind, we doubt not, will ascribe it chiefly to the cause we have named-the compromise | think on this subject? Did they not rebel against

of 1833, and the circumstances attending it. We have already said so much, that we cannot notice at length the assumption of Boone, that we have done injury to the colored race, North and South. That the slave has been restricted in some places more than was usual before the abolition excitement, we admit; but that there has been a great improvement in his condition, as respects food, clothing, lodging, treatment, &c, we are certain is the fact,-for two reasons-1st, it is the interest of the supporters of a bad system when it is beginning to be assailed, to abate all unnecessary, evil incidents, and recommend it by their moderate conduct:secondly, there is abundant testimony on this point, the testimony of some slaveholders them-

As to the effects on the colored people of the North, we point him to the meliorated legislation of Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. in relation to these people, the increased sympathy of the better classes of the free states in their welfare, and the universally conceded improvement in the condition of the colored people in this State. That he may have light on this last point, we shall send him Barber's report, which will furnish him with information entirely new, as to the effects of abolition on the colored

We cannot close without inviting our friend to a continuance of the discussion.

CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

The Cincinnati Chronicle informs its readers, that its subscription list has doubled within a year. It is an interesting paper, conducted with more independence and ability than the common run of newspapers. The Chronicle has never joined in the blackguard hue and cry against abolitionists, and has always shown itself an enemy to mobs, without any buts or qualifications. For this reason the Cincinnati Enquirer has sought to fix upon it the brand of abolition, thinking doubtless by this means, to build itself up on the ruins of the Chronicle. The editor, although not an abolitionist, has always had too much self-respect to plead to the tribunal of the Enquirer, or vindicate himself against its charges. And yet, his subscription list has doubled.

In thus speaking well of the Chronicle, we are far from considering it any thing of an abolition paper, or recognizing the claim of its editor to the character of an efficient anti-slavery man. But, he has shown so much more candor and manliness than many of his cotemporaries, and so little disposition to vilify those whom it is fashionable to abuse, that we could not but be gratified in learning that the circulation of his ty which led them to peril their all in the fierce part of the press?

ABOLITION.

The editor of the Cincinnati Republican has been pleased to indulge in a long comment on a little paragraph of ours in last week's paper, concerning his alliance with the Enquirer. We commend him in all sincerity, for his moderation of temper, and the disposition he shows to reason the case with us. These characteristics contrast so favorably with the violent malignity and brainless scurrility of a certain portion of the anti-abolition press, that we cannot refrain from noticing the comment in respectful terms. True, he is so unguarded as at one time to call us a "fanatic," but this a fashionable epithet, and the best natures will be occasionally led astray by the power of fashion. True, he sophisticates a little, when he represents us as being accustomed to praise black men, and abuse white

"We know that all actual evil results from wrong principle; but as long as principles confine themselves to theory, let them be resisted by theory, by argument, or be ermitted to fall by the silent neglect of mankind. But shen they proceed to overt acts — when, as in the case of abolitionism, the property and trade and industry of community like ours are threatened by an interference with the recognized rights of another section-then has the time come for the remedy to be applied."

That is, when wrong principles are confined o theory, they ought to be resisted by theory, by argument; but when they are manifested by overt acts, let the remedy be applied. Abolitionism, a wrong theory, has manifested itself by overt acts; therefore, let the remedy be applied. 'The remedy" cannot, of course, be argument. What, then, is it? Now we are in a charitable mood, and are determined not to believe he meant what some less charitable will have it that he did mean-mob violence.

With these small exceptions, the article of the Republican is moderate, and deserves a respectful answer.

We said last week that if the gentlemen con ucting the Enquirer and Republican had lived in the Revolution, they would have tested its principles by the value of the tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor. On this the Republican remarks:-

"He means,we suppose,by this lame comparison, to sig-nify that we would have measured the turpitude of British tyranny by the pecuniary extortion that would have attended it. And how, we ask, did the revoulutionary patriots think on this subject! Did they not rebe against a tax? Did they not calculate the amount of British aggression 'in money?' England might have speculated on the abstract right to tax her colonics a long time without resistance; but when she undertook to invade the property of our people, the controversy assumed a practical character, and America began to calculate the value of our connexion with the emp

We meant, by this "lame comparison," to say, that the editors of the newspapers above named, would have judged of the worth of the great principles on which the Revolution was justified, by the effects on the pecuniary condition of the country, which might follow from acting them out with fidelity. But, says the Republican. "what did the revolutionary patriots a tax? Did they not calculate the amount of British aggression in money?" No! They rebelled against a principle—the principle of irresponsible power- of DESPOTISM-which, tolerated in one instance, would have pushed its encroachments till not a vestige of liberty were left in the colonies. They calculated "the amount of British aggression," not "in money," but by its prospective influence on their rights to life and liberty; rights far more precious than the simple right of property. They cared not how much property was sacrificed, so they might establish the principle that, to be ruled, they must be represented. They cared not though their seaboards were ravaged, their cities sacked, their fields desolated, the whole land drenched in blood? Sooner than abandon the RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, they would have sought refuge, with their wives and little ones. beyond the bounds of civilization, and, in the savage solitudes of the west, have built altars to the God who made them freemen.

But, says the Republican.

"The Philanthropist is unlucky in referring to the Revolution for authority. Who led the soldiers in that contest from its commencement to its close? Gronge Washington, a slaveholder, a man whose purity of character has rendered him the exemplar of his age. Jar champions in that conflict, and they were slaveholders And yet we are to conclude, from the language of the Philanthropist, that these men and such as these are unworthy of a night's hospitality in Cincinnati. It was by the aid of slaveholders that our independence was achieve ed—for they were the most wealthy and powerful por-tion of our people—and it is but reasonable to believe that but for them, we ourselves would now be slaves, and the editor of the Philanthropist, instead of speculating on the abstract rights of man, might for a tythe of the disregard he betrays for the "rights of property," have been transported to Botany Bay."

An adroit appeal, this, to national prejudice. True, it was by the aid of slaveholders our independence was achieved, for every state at the commencement of the Revolution was a slaveholding state. But if it be meant that those of the original states who now continue slaveholding, did more to achieve this indepedence than the assertion, and call for proof. It is notorious a local institution, and the states may make what that the New England states and New Jersey regulations they please concerning it, excluding contributed more men and money than all the it entirely if they see proper. Such is the opin rest of the states put together.

We revere GEORGE WASHINGTON: JEFFERson and HENRY will ever live in our admiration. But, were they noble, because they were slaveholders? If they now are spectators of a peothey hear their virtues quoted by degenerate once have abandoned with the same magnanimi- we ask, tolerate such indecent violence on the struggle with tyranny, Does not the Republi-

the emancipator of his slaves before his death? Does he not know that Jefferson and Henry o. penly expressed their approbation of the meanures set on foot in their time against slavery?-That the former went so far as to correspond with a celebrated English abolitionist, and invite him to send his tracts against slavery to the young men of Virginia?-and that the latter, while practicing slavery, had too much conscience to justify it? "I am driven along," he exclaimed, "by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not, I cannot justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to own the excellence and rectitude of her precepts, and lament my want of conformity to them."

Where was the Republican's sense of justice when he represented us as willing to exclude men, for certainly he cannot be ignorant that we such men from a night's hospitality in Cincinnahold it to be a fundamental duty to advocate the ti? We would have our city illustrious for hosright, irrespectively of complexion. But better ritality-but we would not have her hospitable men than our neighbor of the Republican have at the expense of right, at the cost of the constidone worse than this. True, too, in one part tution of the state. If the slaveholder chooses of his article, he appears to wink at mob vio- to come here, let him leave his slaves behind lence as the proper corrective of the evils of ab- him, and not violate our institutions by practicing that which they disallow. Northern gentlemen can visit us and pay for the services which same, and there will be no difficulty. Were the noble men living to whom he refers, they would be the last to ask Ohio to sacrifice one principle of her constitution for the sake of slavery.

But the Republican proceeds:-

"The course of Abolitionists in Ohio is peculiary in This very territory we inhabit was the gift of Virginia to the Confederation. We know that the North West Territory was defended in the Revolution by the common blood and common treasure of the Colonies, but Virginia has always been considered as mag-Virginia likewise gave her vote to exclude slavery from whole extent of this vast domain, and thereby made, in the cause of philanthropy, a signal renunciation of political as well as territorial power. But does any one believe, that if she had anticipated that, in after time, her own citizens would have been driven, by a bigoted and inhospitable fanaticism, from these very shoresthat she would ever have relinquished it? No; she would sooner have restored it to its original barbarian

A most remarkable conclusion from such premises! What did Virginia do? She "gave her vote to exclude slavery from the whole extent of this vast domain, and thereby made in the cause of philanthropy a signal renunciation of political as well as territorial power." Well, what is the abolitionist doing? Simply laboring to execute the intentions of Virginia-to prevent her "vote" from becoming a dead letter. Not the noble Virginian, but slavery, the thing which the Virginian has denounced as a curse, would the abolitionist drive from this soil. And for thus carrying out her purposes, think you that primitive Virginia would have stigmatized the abolitionist as a bigoted and inhospitable fanatic?

But, in truth, this is a question which the Republican must discuss with higher authority than the Philanthropist. We did not frame the Ordinance of '87. We idid not form the constitution. We have not declared the law under these two instruments. The first was solemnly agreed to and ratified by the United States, in Congress assembled. The second was the work of the pioneer fathers of this state. The third, which prohibits the slaveholder from practising slaveholding on our soil, has been declared by the Supreme Judiciary of Ohio. Why find fault with us? Ask Jefferson why he suggested such Ask the hardy settlers of Ohio why they framed a constitution so hostile to slavery. Ask the Supreme Court how it dared to carry out the behests of that constitution. Will you impeach your Judiciary? We tell you, you must settle this question with the people of Ohio. If there be any "inhospitality and fanaticism," in refusing to give even a night's lodging to slaverythey are responsible, not we.

The truth is, both the Republican and the Enquirer, in their attacks upon us, on this point, are in fact, warring against our Supreme Judi-

What is the great theme, the standing topic of animadversion of those papers? The insecurity of slave property brought here by slaveholders. But what is the cause of this insecurity? The The decision of our Supreme Court, that every slave brought by his master into this state, is free by the Constitution of Ohio. And are we to be blamed for this? Does not every candid man see, that in denouncing us for this thing, these papers are thrusting at the Judiciary?-They seem resolved to browbeat it into a decision more convenient for the slaveholder. Wil the citizens of Ohio tolerate such assaults on their courts of justice? What would the Republican have? Let him beware, that in his fanatical zeal for the rights of slaveholders, he does not rample the Constitution of his state under foot. He talks of the interference of abolitionists with the property of the slaveholder, and has the hardihood to compare the decision of the Supreme Court, and legal action under it, to the abstraction by a supposed company of levellers, of money contained in the trunks of travellers through the state of Massachusetts. And has it come to this? Is our Supreme Court to be charged with robbery, because it tells the slaveholder that by the Constitution of Ohio he cannot take those of them who have become free, we deny his slaves through the state? Slavery is putely ion of Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean, lately given in the Mississippi case. Ohio, by her Constitution, has excluded it in all cases but one; that is where, by the Constitution of the United States, she is bound to recognize the reple for whose liberties they once struggled, what lation, so far as to surrender up persons demanpangs must shoot through their bosoms, when ded as fugitives from service or labor. And yet, because our Supreme Court is honest enough Americans, in apology for a system which they to declare the Constitution as it is, the abhorred, and a practice which, had they but Republican has the hardihood to charge it virenjoyed the light we now enjoy, they would at tually with robbery. Will the people of Ohio,

Once more, and we have done with our neigh-

PETITIONS.

We hope the work of petitioning will be taken hold of in good earnest, this year. There is no time to lose. In a few weeks the Legislature and Congress will be in ses sion, and it is desirable to have our petitions in at the early part of the session. Let every one therefore be up and doing. After such scenes as we have witnessed in Cincinnati, it is more important than ever to speak in thunder tones against the Black laws. Let our ene mies see, that every act of violence only inflames ou zeal. On our first page is an able address on this subject. Below, we subjoin forms of petitions to the legislature of this state. It will not do to cut them out and paste them on sheets of paper. The law provides, that the name of petitioners must be on the same sheet of paper, on which the petition is. Hence too, it will not answer to use half sheets, pasting on one strip to another. Le each form be copied off on a large sheet of paper, and having the names and petition on the same paper. It is especially necessary to attend to this matter, as the legis lature will be constituted of those who will be glad of any pretext to throw out our petitions,

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: The undersigned, citizens of _____, in the state of Ohio, respectfully pray your honorable body to enact a law making towns and cities liable for damages done by

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of _____, in the State of Ohio, respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal the law entitled, an "Act relating to Fugitives from labor or service of other states," passed during the session of 1838-9.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of ———, in the State of Ohio, respectfully pray your hunorable body to pass a law securing to every human being within this State the right of trial by jury, in every case where his or her liberty is

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: The undersigned, citizens of ——, in the State of Ohio, respectfully pray your honorable body to repeal the law prohibiting blacks and mulattoes from bearing testimony in cases where one of the parties to a suit is a white person.

mulattoes, as to secure to them a fair propo revenue arising from donations made to Ohio by the United States, for the support of schools and colleges.

ITEMS.

CLETTERS TO THE CONVENTION .- Some of the letters received by the late Convention in this city, will be published next week.

BURLEIGH'S SPEECHES .- Our excellent friend from some cause has disappointed us. We have not yet received from him the remainder of his first address, or a line of his second. What is the matter?

CORRESPONDENTS must be patient. We are crowded. DONATION FROM PHILADELPHIA. -Our kind friends in Philadelphia have just sent us \$100 to repair damages. May God recompense them!

ABOLITION VOTE IN VERMONT .- The abolition vote is greater than was at first reported in Vermont. Titus Hutchinson, according to the official returns, received 3,039 votes.

ABOLITION VOTE.—Carrol gave 30, instead of 20 votes. Greene, 164. Logan, 60. Union, 62. Columbiana gave 78 instead of 50. Belmont gave 97, instead of 80. Counties heard from, 23. Vote in them, 2002 votes for the Liberty ticket. Ashtabula gave a large abolition vote. Particulars not yet obtained.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION .- It is said in the Savannah Republican that the plan of an insurrection was recently laid in South Carolina, near Perrysburgh, but detected before it was ripe for execution. It is thought that several of the ringleaders will be hung.

thinks the Declaration of Independence non-

A PHENOMENON. - Judge Reid is a great favoof liberty. His voice has never been raised against American slavery—his influence is thrown against those who are struggling by peaceful rer of an immaculate American Democrat, cor- sanction of Jehovah! Satan himself never man- treatment on the part of her mistress. The case being

Daniel O'Connell, than whom no one has uttered more dieadful denunciations against "out southern brethren?" We call upon "southern brethren" to note this fact: democrats of Cincinnati, ready almost to go to the devil for the sake of putting down abolitionism, writing letters and sending donations to a man who stands the world-chief of abolitionists!

We hope the "Liberator" will be duly apprised of the character and position of his American correspondent in relation to slavery. An answer may come which it will do the readers of the Enquirer good to read.

A HAPPY Escape .- A man, his wife, and two children were arrested several weeks since, as fugitives from labor. It seems they belonged to E. B. Reeder, of Cincinnati, the same individual we spoke of sometime ago, as hunting his slaves in the negro pen, during the riots .-Mr. Reeder is a citizen of Cincinnati, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church .-Were public sentiment what it ought to be, our laws would disfranchise every citizen of this state holding slaves in another state, as guilty of dries, stated some time since, that so far from. an infamous crime.

The fugitives were taken before Judge Long of Elyria, and, after a hearing of the case, set at liberty, on the ground that the Black Law requires that the claim shall be made by the owner of the slaves, or his agent, and that the man who made the affidavit did not state in it, or offer any proof that he was the slaveholder's agent." Good! The colored people went to Canada, and nobody, we are sure, will pity E. B. Reeder.

FLATTERING, VERY .- The Friends are coming in for a share of southern praise. The Natchitoches Herald, published in Louisiana, thinks the Quakers have been driven, by "the manly and determined course of the southern press,' to proscribe abolitionism. "The Quakers of Philadelphia," it remarks, "have lately ejected many of their members, and solely on the charge of abolitionism. The merchants in all religious the names be written on the four pages, till it is societies, in the free states, are warmly in favor full. Then use other sheets in the same way, always of similar measures, and we expect that this example will have an excellent effect."

> CINCINNATI RUINED !- From January 1, 1841, been reared in Cincinnati. The Chronicle thinks Thus may it ever be. this is not the full number. Last year, one third of the buildings were commenced after September; hence we may calculate the number of buildings that will have been erected during the year ending December, '41, at nearly 1000. This in 1841, when the whole south has cast us out from its charities as a gang of negro stealers! To show how the city has been going down under the influence of abolition, we give the following items from the Cincinnati Ga-

	Years.	Houses built.		
	1833	321 394 406 743		
	1839			
	1840			
1st,	1841			

Alas, for Cincinnati! The wrath of the Louisiana planters is a terrible thing.

WHITE WOMEN EXCHANGED FOR SLAVES .-According to the Caraccas Gazette, slavery has The undersigned, citizens of ——, in the State of Ohio, respectfully pray your honorable body so to modify the school laws of this State in relation to blacks and Vork to Havene there a the school away from New Vork to Havene there are seduced away from New Vork to Havene there are the school laws of this State in relation to blacks and Vork to Havene there are the school away from New Vork to Havene there are the school away from New Vork to Havene the school away from New Vork to New Vork to Havene the school away from New Vork to York to Havana, thence to Africa, and there ex changed for slaves. "One female," it is said, "has been known to sell for a full cargo of slaves." This report is confirmed by the Havana correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Reporter. Abominable !

A HORRIBLE ARGUMENT. - It will be recollected that Dr. Johnson, in our last number, undertook to prove that our Saviour and his Apostles gave their sanction to Roman slavery. Now we want the reader to remark, that the victims of Roman slavery were generally white persons. Were the blacks to rise to-morrow and enslave the whites, how keenly a black Johnson might retort the argument of his white namesake .-With what force could he quote to the white Dr. Johnson the Apostle's injunction; "Let as many servents as are under the yoke, count their own masters worthy of all honor." And what kind of slavery was it which Dr. Johnson insists was sanctioned by Jesus Christ and his 20. Meigs, 19. Athens, 70. Harrison gave Apostles? We give the description we find in his article. "The laws of the Roman Empire sanctioned the tenure of slaves for their natural lives, without imposing any restrictions on their masters in reference to the manner of treating them. They were held, pro nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedibus. For No MEN, FOR DEAD MEN, FOR BEASTS. Many of them were in a much worse case than any cattle whatever. They were not capable of BEING INJURED nor could they take by purchase or descent; they had no heirs, and could make no will,-They were NOT ENTITLED TO THE RIGHTS OF THE ORTHODOX CABINET .- President Tyler MATRIMONY, and therefore, had no relief in case is careful to let it be known how pure are the OF ADULTERY; nor were they PROPER OBJECTS OF members of his cabinet. John C. Spencer, the COGNATION OR AFFINITY. They might be sold, new Secretary of War, was charged with aboli- transferred, or pawned, like other goods or pertionism; the Madisonian comes out and declares sonal estate." "They had no REST, NO LEGAL that Mr. Spencer had "nothing to do with the PROTECTION, and were SUBJECT TO THE CRUEL CA-Virginia controversy, and is untainted, in the PRICE OF THEIR MASTERS, whose absolute propslightest degree, with abolitionism." That is to erty they were, and at whose mercy THEIR say, he utterly eschews the golden rule, and LIVES, EVERY MOMENT LAY. For the slightest and most trivial offences, they were CRUELLY scourged, and condemned to hard labor, and the petty tyrant of his family, when exasperarite with the party which, in this state, seems to ted by any real or apprehended injury, could have sworn implacable hatred against the friends NAIL THEM TO THE CROSS, AND MAKE THEM DIE IN A LINGERING AND MOST MISERABLE MANNER!"

This is the slavery which a minister of means to overthrow it. Judge Reid is presi- the Gospel, a Doctor of Divinity, President of dent of the Irish Repeal Association, and, we the Baptist Triennal Convention, contends was learn from the Catholic Telegraph, is about ad- sanctioned by the merciful Jesus, and by the dressing a letter to O'Connell, the "Liberator," Gospel dispensation "introduced by Jehovah enclosing a draft for one hundred pounds, col- for the salvation of men!" Yes, he first quotes lected in this city. But what thinks the Enqui- the description, as above given, and then the

responding with that vile, Irish Abolitionist, ufactured an argument better calculated to make men infidels, and haters of God.

> WATCHMAN OF THE VALLEY .- In an extract of a letter of ours published in the Journal of Commerce. New York, it is stated, "that not a single paper in this place has uttered a single generous sentiment concerning the liberty of the press." This is not strictly correct. One paper here, the Watchman of the Valley, (Presbyterian,) came out with manly sentiments on the occasion of the mobs. The Watchman, we believe, is a sincere triend of the anti-slavery

> SLAVERY IN OHIO .- According to the census, there are 3 slaves in Ohio. Our newspapers publish the statement without comment. It is a disgrace to the state. There are no slaves in Ohio, and can be none. We hope Mr. Giddings, or some one of our representatives who feel some concern for the honor of the state, will inquire into this matter.

> TRADE WITH THE SOUTH .- A gentleman of this city, the principal of one of our largest founabolitionists doing harm to the city, they had benefited it. The only class of Southerners kept away by them was the class of Hotspurs, than whom there could not be worse paymasters.

> GIDDINGS' ADDRESS .- We have just received the name of a gentleman as a subscriber, who was violently opposed to abolitionism, till he read the address of Mr. Giddings lately published in our paper, by which he was converted.

> EXPERIENCE MEETINGS .- During the late sessions of the Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention. in this city, anti-slavery experience meetings were held-a kind of true love feasts-they were well attended and went off finely. Two ministers ascribed their conversion to the powerful speech of Orange Scott, delivered in the general conference of 1836, in vindication of himself and associates. "Cast thy bread on the waters and it shall appear after many days."

THE EFFECTS OF THE MOR .- Our friends tell us that the most salutary effects throughout the state have followed the late mob in this place. Some of our bitterest opposers have been conciliated, public attention has been aroused, and to October 1, same year, 743 buildings have slumbering abolitionists have been electrified.

> population of 1,502,122. The number of white persons over 20 who cannot read or write, is number of common or primary schools in the make her relatively equal to Ohio, she ought to have 2,307. The whole number of scholars in seminaries, academies and common schools in 18, while Ohio has a white population only 21 trade closed against us."-N. O. Bulletin times greater than that of Kentucky, her number of scholars is 71 greater than that of the latter. Finally, in Ohio, there are 51,812 scholars at nerosity and liberality !

POPULATION OF THE STATES OF OHIO AND KEN-TUCKY, AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

Ohio. Kent'y.

	White,				1,502,122	590,273
	Colored, [free,]				17,342	7,317
		[slaves,]			3	182,238
	Occupations, &c.					
	Universities or Colleges,			18	10	
	Students in the above,			1,717	1,419	
	Academies and Grammar schools,			73	116	
	Scholars in the above,			4,810	4,907	
	Primary or Common schools,				5,186	952
	Scholars in the above,				218,609	24,641
	No. of scholars at public charge,				41,812	429
	Persons employed in mining,				704	331
	do	do		iculture,	272,579	197,738
	do	do		nmerce.	9,201	3,448
ĺ	do	do	Ma	nufactures,	66,265	23,265
ł	do	do	on t	he Ocean.	213	44
	do	do	Car	nals & Rive	rs, 3,323	968
	do					
				gineers,	5,663	2,487
ı	do	do	Rev	's pens'rs,	875	886
١	White deaf and pumb persons,				559	400
١	Black	do		lo	33	77
Ì	White blind persons,				372	236
1	Black	do de)		33	141
1	White	insane an	d idiots	at pub. cha	363	305
1	Black	do	do	do	62	48
1	White	do	do	priv. ch	ar. 832	490
	Black	do	do	do	103	132
	White	persons o	ver 20	years of ag	re.	
-		cannot re			35,394	40,010

Exports.-The value of flour exported during the year ending September 30th, 1841, was, \$10,143,615; of wheat, \$1,635,432. During the previous year, the value of flour exported was only \$6,925,170; of wheat, \$144,191. The export of flour and wheat the last year was equal in value to that of rice and tobacco combined What would it not be, if the market of Great Britain were thrown open to our wheat! The increase in the value of the export of manufactures the last year, over that of the export of the year before, is nearly two millions of dollars. Total domestic exports during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, \$103,633,891. Total domestic exports during year ending September 30th, 1840, \$113,895,634.

HAYTI.-There is a rumor of a contemplated revolution in Hayti, the object of which will be the overthrow of President Boyer's government. CHIVALRY .- A woman belonging to Mr. Far

lon of New Orleans, was lately arrested therefor having insulted and struck a white man. CRUELTY.-The following is from the N. O.

Bee of Oct. 7: CRUEL TREATMENT OF AN INFANT SLAVE .- JOSE phine Bonne, f. w. c., was brought yesterday before Re-corder Bertus, charged with having cruelly treated her slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investiga tion of the circumstances attending this complaint and assisted by Dr. Valletti, made a personal examination of the child. Her body was most shamefully abused, being covered with severe stripes and boils of clotted blood from

head to foot, evidently showing a most outrageous mal-

the criminal court, and fixed the amount of

Will she be punished? We doubt it, when we see in the respectable papers of New Orleans, such advertisements as the following:

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 39.

\$5 REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber on Thursday last, the 14th ints., the colored boy George, aged about 26 years, had on when he left a pair of blue cottonade pantalogns and white shirt; very dark complexion a woke around his neck with no horns, and a scar on his forehead. Any person that will lodge him in any of the city jails, or de iver him at my residence at the corner of of Prytanea and Urania streets will receive the above reward. Cantains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against harbor ing said slave under the severest penalty of the law. BRIDGE PHILLIPS.

Corner Prytanea and Urania sts.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 30. \$10 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscribers, on the 15th of last month, the negro man Charles, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; red complexion, has had the upper lid of his right eye torn and a scar on his forehead; speaks English only, and stutters when spoken to; had on when he left an iron collar, the prongs of which he broke off before abscomung.
for the arrest of said slave,

W. E. & R. MURPHY, off before absconding. The above reward will be paid

From the N. O. Bee Oct. 5. Ran away from the residence of Messrs. F. Duncom & Co., the negro Francois, aged from 25 to 30 years, about 5 feet 1 inch in hight; the upper front leeth are missing; he had chains on both of his legs, dressed with a kind of blouse made of sack cloth. A proportionate reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to the bakery,

CIVILIZATION .- We cut the following from the N. Orleans Commercial Bulletin of October

NEGRO HUNTING .- We learn from Capt. Baker, that when the Champion left Mobile, an expedition, consisting of two companies, was departing in quest of a body of runaway slaves, 40 or 50 miles above the city. It is believed that these fellows have for a long time been in the practice of theft and arson, both in town and country —having their general rendezvous in a secluded swamp. A force from above was scouring down,with blood-hounds &c., to meet the Mobile party.

And yet there are men in this city base enough to pander to this system of blood-hound atrocity! After reading such notices as we frequently find in Southern papers, we can hardly wonder at the saying of Hamilton, the slave who was hung not long since in New Orleans, for inuring a white man-"slaves could not go to hell as they suffered too much in this world!"

ISLAND OF CUBA. - A commercial gentleman, who has spent some weeks in Havana, informs his correspondent in this city, that he has become satisfied, from information he has obtained in the best quarters, that England is SLAVERY AND EDUCATION .- Ohio has a white negotiating with Spain for a cession of Cuba. Some of the steps he has learned the British government have taken in the matter he states thus:- "The English demand the liberation of all the negroes introduced here 35,394, or 2 1-3 per cent. The white popula- since the treaty of 1820, as being called for by the spirit of that document. The government at Madrid refer tion of Kentucky, is 590,273; white persons red the question to the Governor here, who called a junto over 20 who cannot read or write, 40,010; or nearly 7 per cent. The amount of ignorance if the Regent of Spain says to Cuba do it. But the perif the Regent of Spain says to Cuba do it, and the peo estimated by this standard, is then three times as ple of Cuba persists in saying no—what will be the regreat absolutely in Kentucky as Ohio. The out of the question. A proud Spaniard asked me the other day, if I thought that the United States would aclatter is, 5,187; in the former, 952; whereas to cept of the Island? I answered, I believe the Island would be received, but you must first achieve your own independence-then she will acknowledge you! and take you in as a partner! But the grand question is will Uncle Sam allow Bully Bull to take possession here, even if old Ohio is, 225,636; in Kenucky, 30,967. That

> How can Uncle Sam prevent it? Which would peril Southern institutions the more; to suffer the British take possession of Cuba, or to go to war to prevent it? In the latter case, slavery would fall most certainly.

> ENGLAND.—The Columbia arrived in Boston on the 21st, sixteen days days from Europe. No political news of importance Petitions were rolling in against an adjournment of Parliament till the Corn Law question should have generally favorable.

THE WAR IN CHINA .- News have been received from China, up to the 36th of May. The British had stormed Canton on the 22nd, and the loss of life in the city was terrible. The Chinese were compelled to submit, and on the 26th, the Mandarins waited on Captain Elliott with flags of truce.

WASHINGTON SOCIETIES .- The Washington Societies of Cincinnati now number 5000 memhers among whom are nearly 500 reformed ine-

Hon. John Forsyth, died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 21, 1841, aged 60, of congestive

Home industry Convention .- Twelve states and one territory were represented in the Home Industry Convention, which met at New York, and adjourned October 16th. A Society was

WAR STEAMERS.-Instructions have been issued for building the following war steamers: One at Norfolk, of 600, and one of 300 tons. nedium size.

One at New York, of 600 or 700 tons.

OHIO THANKSGIVING.

The Governor has issued his proclamation for day of thanksgiving. The following is the concluding paragraph:

" Now, therefore, by virtne of the authority thus given and in execution of the duty enjoined, I, THOMAS CORWIN, Governor of the State of Ohio, do set apart THURSDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF DECEM-BER NEXT, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, throughout the State of Ohio. It is expected that on that day, all the good citizens of the State will abstain from business of a temporal nature; that they will assem ble themselves at their usual places of worehip, and in humanity and sincerity make public acknowledgement to the Almighty Ruler of the Nations for the rich blessings which have been vouchsafed to us as a people; and especially that they humbly implore the God of our fathers to preserve to us to our latest posterity, the great blessings of free institutions, regulated liberty and pure

The Outrage in Cincinnati.

Resolved. That while people of another State

Resolved, That Dr. Bailey and the Philanthropist are identified with the cause of liberty, and should be sustained at all hazards, and at the ex-

pense of the greatest bearable sacrifice. Resolved, That the offer of Kentucky troops to aid the Mayor of Cincinnati, was a taunting insult, and should have been repelled with indig

Resolved, That slavery is the true cause of mob violence; and to charge it upon abolitionists is a gross slander, and as foolish as it is false.

Resolved, That if the news of the day be true, Capt. Brough acted a part at Cincinnati which should consign his name to infamy. To see the mob with lighted candles and hammers in their hands for the destruction of a free press, and march his men out of the way, was manifest proof that he was a base coward, or a traitor to the cause of liberty.

Resolved, That we reprobate that unprincipled opposition to the rightful decision of the Supreme Court in the case of slaves coming into our State with the consent of their masters .-Such opposition proceeds from nothing better than ignorance of or hostility to our Constitu tion and laws, which were designed to prevent the encroachment of the slave power, and should be reprobated by every true son of Ohio.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature to pass a law making towns and cities liable for all damages sustained by mob violence, and that petitions to that effect should be put in circulation without delay.

Resolved, That this meeting will endeavor to raise \$25 00, and forward, without delay, to the Executive Committee of the Ohio A. S. Society, for the benefit of the publishers of the Philanthropist

D. MONROE. Pres.

J. H. JENKINS, Sec.

The committee of the Methodist Anti-Slavery Conven ion, to whom the subject was referred, respectfully re-

ADDRESS,

TO THE METHODIST ABOLITIONISTS AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, MET IN CIN-CINNATI, OCT. 20th & 21st, 1841. DEAR BRETHREX-It is with no ordinary emotions that

we address you, at this time, from this city, on the subject of human rights. At this TIME, when the opposition by which slave-holding is seeking to overwhelm abolitionists throughout the country, has all the terrible energy of an expiring struggle; from this city, the anti-slavery battleground of 1836, where the contest between liberty and despotism commenced, in our beloved church, which is to purify American Methodism from the leaven of oppression. And, if there is inspiration in the time and place there is much more in the subject. Our theme is no less important than the whole of morality between men, and all of religion towards God. For, though we are directly struggling to remove human yokes from human necks,

Do. including bed and fuel, vet, it is plain, that those who understandingly oppose our object lack, also, the first principle of true allegiance to God. " For he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

We regard it as no doubtful indication of God's favor towards our enterprise, that so large a number of us, from places so remote, and in spite of the extreme badness o the roads and scarcity of money, should have been permitted to meet and mingle our prayers and deliberations for the furtherance of the mighty work to which we are called: and, especially, that we should have held our meetings undisturbed, from day to day in this city; where recent experience has bitterly shown, that the oppressed and their advocates, have no protection, [or next to none,] from the fury of violent and unreasonable men, but what they re ceive from God, in restraining the hearts of the wicked.

These unequivocal tokens of God's favors, make our hearts thrill with joy. They are his pillars of fire and of loud, to go before us: and though, like th grims, we may fall in the desert, these pillars will, at least, lead our children into the promised rest.

Brethren! we wish to impress on your every mind, the one, all-pervading sentiment of our happy convention,been discussed. The crops in England are which is this: "That the question presented by the antislavery cause, is of more importance than any thing else, excepting only the great law of perfect love to God .-Christ has joined the two, love to God, and love to our neighbor; and declared that all the law and the prophets hung apon these two, and abolitionism is merely obeying the second.

We say, therefore, "what God had joined together, let no man put asunder." There is nothing except love to our God, but we will give up sooner than give up our anti- Crackers, slavery principles of equal light, and equal liberty to all Candlesmankind.

What shall we say, then, when they tell us that laboring, talking and praying for the poor slave will injure the church? This is our answer, "we love the church much, but we love our duty to God more!" And when God commands it, how shall we cease to pity, and plead, and pray for the slave? What is the church good for if it loses out of it, the holy and blessed principle of love ? No! We love our church, because among other things, it was founded by an abolitionist: because it gave us a discipline which condemned the sin of slavery: because her first preachers were mobbed and stoned, insulted and despised for pitying the slave, and warning his oppressor; and now, formed, to promote the agricultural, commercial, if you tell us we shall injure the church, by obeying God, manufacturing, and financial interests of the and following in the footsteps of Wesley, Coke and Garrettson, and others of its holy founders and members, you in effect tell us that our beloved church has fallen into hands which have changed her very nature, and made her a monster which nurses slavery at her breast! This we do not believe-we believe there is yet virtue, manhood One at Philadelphia, of 600 tons, and one of and piety enough in our church, to redeem it from the curse under which it groans; and when once the mass of our members get a fair chance to speak their minds, we shall see who judge our brethren most justly, our oppo-

Brethren, many of you profess to be abolitionists, bu do not come out, openly, and join with those who labor in this cause. You fear it may be wrong to hold Wesleyan Abolition Conventions: to form societies, &c. &c. You fear their course will injure the church. But, brethren, you are in great error on this point, which will disturb the church most, for us to go to conventions, and join societies, or to carry our abolition into the class meeting and love feasts? No. The poor slave ought to be remembered in all our meetings, as well as holding conventions and joining societies.

Do any of you ask, "what can we do? Our preacher s opposed to us; our class leader opposes us; our brethren and sisters oppose us. What, then, can we do?"

We answer: send, or get some one to send for you and take "Zion's Watchman," one year and you will never again ask, "what can I do?" Why, brethren, there are so many things to do some of which all of you can do; that the time would fail us to tell. But, the one great thing to At a recent meeting in Xenia, Ohio, the fol- do is to seatter light and information through our church owing spirited resolutions were unanimously till our preachers and members in the South who own from 60 to 70 thousand men and woman, will see and feel their sin and forsake it. This is what we can, and must invade our territory with an armed force for the | do: just what we should wish to have done if our children destruction of the press, and many of our worth- were the slaves. And every one of you who buys an less citizens join the infamous throng, it is the A.S. Almanac, or takes an anti-slavery paper; every one

thus clearly proved, his honor remanded the prisoner for duty of all worthy the name of Americans, to of you who goes to an anti-slavery meeting, or helps other stand to their arms, and be ready at the call of ers to go; nay, every time you speak a word for the slave, lawful authority to suppress mob violence and to but above all when you kneel before God in holy prayer, and there plead the slave's cause, you are hastening the downfall of this monster system of cruelty in our land.

O, brethren, our hearts are enlarged toward you. Would that we might see you and grasp your hands, and pledge to stand by and pray for each other in this holy war. We trust we shall, some of us live to meet each other in this place or some other, on these mortal shores, in some gathering like this. Mean while, BE ACTIVE-work and do for the slave with your might, what your hand findeth to do. Do not suppose that you can keep the fire of abolition burning in your heart, if you do not work. You might as well strive to keep flame alive in a vessel so tight that it cannot get air. Give your anti-slavery experience in class-meeting. If not allowed this, then speak in the prayer meeting; if opposed and prosecuted here, (for they who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution,) then join some anti-slavery society, and read and talk and pray, and light will come.

O, it is a blessed work. Then be faithful unto death and ye shall receive a crown of life, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

In behalf of the Western Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Con-

SAMUEL LEWIS. LE ROY SUNDERLAND, DAVID JORDAN, JOSHUA BOUCHER,

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in Monroe township, Clermont unty, Ohio, on the night of the 19th inst., in the 76th year of his age, Jeptha Moore, without any apparent sickness, soon after retiring to rest, having a few moments hefore conversed with his wife, who soon perceiving a difficulty in his breathing, called for a light, which was brought just in time to see him expire, without a struggle or groan. The deceased was much esteemed by his neighbors, a highly respectable member of the M. E. church, snd a most affectionate husband, the sundering of which last relation has left his companion a lonely, childless, disconsolate widow. May the Lord give her grace in this time of need, and may she derive consolation from the fact, that as he lived the life of the righteous, so his "last end has been like his." Mr. Moore was a zealous and faithful friend of the slave and an advocate WEST AND EAST, FROM THE WESLEYAN of immediate emancipation, being a member of the New Richmond Anti-Slavery Society.

GRANVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Winter term will commence on Thursday the 6th day of September next, and continue 22 weeks. TEACHERS. MRS. N. B. GILMORE, Principal.

MISS O. H. BAIFET, MISS S. F. ARMS, E. M. BREED, " L. J. HAMLIN. Preparatory Department, \$2.00 to \$3.50 Academical Department, including Calisthenics and Vocal Music,
Board, exclusive of fuel and lights (per week) 1.00 16.00 20,00 Drawing, extra Painting, 4.00 Use of Instrument,

To be paid quarterly in advance. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore expect to devote themselves, for the ensuing five years, to the interests of the Young Ladies committed to their care; and they hope, by careful attention to their Moral, Intellectual and Physical wants, to contribute to their happiness while members of their family, and prepare them for usefulness in the discharge of the active duties of life. The qualifications and success of the Principal, and other Teachers of the Institution, are too well known to need further commendation.

Parents and guardians will understand, that we have a healthy and pleasant location, with 58 very convenient rooms, furnishing ample accommodations for 100 young W. W. BANCROFT,

Corresponding Sec. of Trustess. Granville, O. July 54th, 1841. Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist. November 2, 1841. \$5 00 a 5 25 75 a 1.00 Corn, Oats. 31. WHOLESALB PRICES. WHOLESALB PRICES. Molasses-Pearl, lb N. O., gall. 80 33 Sugar-house, 35 Almonds, s. s. 15 Mustard, Ib. Alum, Nails, cut, 3d, 8 25 Beeswax, lb. 4d, 6d, 62 Brimstone, r. lb. 6 10 and 20d, 5 Mold, lb 10 Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 140 145 Dipt, " 45 Sperm" Sum. " " 125 130 Linseed " 1 10 1 25 Rio, lb.

Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 25 Havanna, white, " 1500 1800 Java. aper-15 Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 No, 1, cap, "3 25 3 50 No. 2, " " 2 75 3 00 Cassia, lb. Chocolate, " 37 15 Pepper, lb. Pimento, " Cheese, 12 124 Cloves, lb. rovisio Bacon, 10 B. hams, Tarred, lb. 124 Sides, Shoulders, Manilla, "

31 34 Castings, s., t. 3 00 Lard. Butter, plenty, 6 Corks, vel., gr., 60 Pork— Mess, bl. 750 150 Clear, " 9 50 10 50 Prime, " 6 7 21 34 Feathers, 33 a 37 ump, a Chime lb, 51 Herring, box, 75 100 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 Mac., 1, bl.

Raisins, m. r. p \$2 50 2 75 none 18 50 Rice, lb., keg, 5 Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. $6\frac{1}{4}$

Cod, lb. " 7½ in bls
Loaf, 14 to 17 Figs, "Filberts, lb. 15 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 111 121 Glass, box-8 by 10 3 50 3 75 Brown, 10 " 12 4 50 Segars-Ginger, race, lb. 121 Common th. 1 25 1 50 ground, " 16 Melee, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 20 Salæratus, " cask 61 keg10

No. 2, "

Corn,

Hops, east., lb.

Logwood, Ib. 41

Oats,

Hay, ton,

Wade's, kg, 550 650 Salt— Zanesville, bu. 30 Dupont, " 7 00 Kanawha, " 30 33 Wheat, bush, 75 New York " 40 T. Island, " 65 70 S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 43 Shot, bag, I 75 2 00 Soap, No. 51, lb. 6 No. 2, " 5 5 1-2 6 60

Hemp, cwt., 5 50 Turpentine,gal. 75
Tallow, lb. 7 Carraccas, 1, 1 75 Manilla, Teas-Iron, bar, 4 41 Imperial, lb. 90 Hoop, Gunp'wder, "90 Y. Hyson, "75 Souchong, "62 Lead, pig, Tin p. 3 X,p. 12 50 block, lb. Whitedry " 10 124 In oil, keg, 2 37 2 75

121 Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45 " 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 8½ Nutr.egs 1 25 1 E0

" No. 2. Vinegar, gal

From the Boston Notion, Lines on the Death of Lucy Hopper, Who died in Brooklyn, (L. I.) on the first of month, aged 24 years.

> They tell me Lucy thou art dead-That all of thee we loved and cherished, Has with thy summer roses perished: And left, as its young beauty fled, An ashen memory in its stead !-Cold twilight of a parted day. That true and loving heart-that gift Of a mind earnest, clear, profound, Bestowing, with a glad unthrift, Its sunny light on all around, Affinities which only could Cleave to the Beautiful and Good,-And sympathies which found no rest Save with the loveliest and the best, Of them-of thee remains there nought But sorrow in the mourner's breast-A Shadow in the land of Thought!

No !-even my weak and trembling faith

Can lift, for thee, the veil which doubt

And human fear have drawn about The all-awaiting scene of death. Even as thou wast I see thee still: And save the absence of all ill, And pain and weariness, which here Summoned the sigh or wrung the tear; The same as when two summers back, Beside our childhood's Merrimack. I saw thy dark eye wander o'er, Stream, sunny upland, rocky shore, And heard thy loved, soft voice alone Midst lapse of waters, and the tone Of sere leaves by the west wind blown There's not a charm of soul or brow Of all we know and loved in thec But lives in holier beauty now, Baptized in Immortality ! Not mine the sad and freezing dream Of souls that with their earthly mould Cast off the loves and joys of old-Unbodied-like a pale moonbeam As pure, as passionless, and cold; Nor mine the hope of Indra's son Of slumbering in oblivion's rest, Life's myriads blending into one-In blank Annihilation blest: Dost-atoms of the Infinite-Sparks scattered from the central light And winning back through mortal pain, Their old unconsciousness again !-No !- I have FRIENDS in Spirit-Land-

Not shadows in a shadowy band-

And still I think of them the same

As when the Master's summons came.

Upon the dream-worn sleeper, waking-

A change from twilight into day !

Not others, but themselves, are they,

Their change-the holy morn-light breaking

They've laid thee midst the household graves, Where Father, Brother, Sister lie, Below the sweep the dark blue waves, Above thee bends the summer sky !-Thy own loved church in sadness read Her solemn ritual o'er thy head. And blessed and hallowed with her prayer The turf laid lightly o'er thee there, That church, whose rites and liturgy Sublime and old, were truth to thee, Undoubted to thy bosom taken As symbols of a Faith unshaken. Even I, of simpler views, could feel The beauty of thy trust and zeal; And, owning not thy creed, could see How life-like it must seem to thee. And how thy fervent heart had thrown O'er all a covering of its own, A life in every rite and form; As, when on Chebar's banks of old The Hebrew's gorgeous vision rolled. A spirit filled the vast machine-A life 'within the wheels' was seen !

Farewell!-a little time and we

Who know the well, and loved thee here. One after one shall follow thee, As Pilgrims through the Gate of Fear Which opens on eternity. Yet we shall cherish not the less All that is left our hearts meanwhile, The memory of thy loveliness Shall round our weary pathway smile. Like moonlight when the sun has set A sweet and tender radiance yet. Thoughts of thy clear eyed sense of Duty, Thy generous scorn of all things wrong-The truth, the strength, the graceful beauty Which blended in thy song, All lovely things by thee beloved Shall whisper to our hearts of thee. These green hills where thy childhood roved-Yon river winding to the sea,-The sunset-light of Autumn eve Reflecting on the deep still floods, Cloud-crimsoned sky, and trembling leaves Of rainbow-tinted woods,-These, in our view shall henceforth take; A tender meaning for thy sake. And all thou loved'st of earth and sky Seem sacred to thy memory ! Amesbury, 12th, 8th mo. 1841.

> The Pharisee. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"And It came to pass, that I made my journey, and was come night unto Damascus about noon, when sud-denly there shone from Heaven a great light aroundabout me."-Acrs xxII.

"On !gallaut spearmen, onward!" Brazen belms Bent fiercely forward, and the soldier's tread Quickened along his pathway. It was noon. Damascus slept in sunshine. The great hills, Gathered about her like an ancient wall Hung o'er with twining greenness lifted up Their cumbrous forests, and the winds came down Through their long arches, bearing the low wail Of sycamore and fir-tree and the deep Complaining of the cedar. The far towers Of the great city rose upon the view Tall in the dazzling atmosphere of noon, And the Barada, like a line of gold. Without a murmur cleft the cloven hill.

"On! gallant spearmen, onward!" Spears shone up And dark eyes brightened, as that warrior voice Rang like a trumpet-summons. The mailed form Of the young Pharisee seemed swelling with The ardor of his purpose as he strode Sternly in front, and bore his spear as one Sent on an errand of revenge beneath ! The frowning eye of danger.

Was it thus ? Came he with spear and banner to oppose

Nerved arm and planted foot-to trample down The storming front of battle, and hew out, Through human hearts, a pathway to revenge! Not so, young Pharisee-it is not thine To wrestle with the valiant, and bear up Rome's mighty eagle to the perilous shock Of armed rebellion. Thou wilt war with those Who wield no earthly weapons-with the gray And bended down with years-the innocent child And the beseeching mother. Thou wilt mar The sanctitude of worship, and pluck up By his white hair, the hoary worshipper! Yea, thou wilt mock the supplicating voice, And mingle blusphemy with sacred prayer.

"On ! spearmen, onward !" Suddenly from Heaven, Around the Pharisee, a radiance shone Above the noon-day brightness. From his hand The spear fell down, the form grew weak, The braced sinew from its tension failed-The helmed brow was stricken and he fell As one by thunder smitten, or between The perilous rifts of battle cloven down. Shuddered the troop around him as his lip Quivered one moment-and strange sounds broke forth As holding concourse with a fearful one Unseen-yet near them. Not to them Came the soul-searching whisper, which, of old, After thee earthquake had gone by, and storm Rolled on with all its thunder, and the flame To its volcanic prison-house went down-Breathed o'er the mount of God, and bowed in prayer The gray and mantled worshipper!

It was the hour When the learned Rabbi and the Pharisee Thronged to the gorgeous synagogue to hold Communion with the lore of bearded seers-The wealth of by-gone intellect-the old And faded records of the twilight time Of God's peculiar people. There stood up Tall in the midst, a young and graceful form And as he turned the consecrated leaves Of the prophetic bards of Israel, Of cloquent Esaias, and of him Who mourned above Jerusalem, he spake Of the fulfilment and the prophecy-The mediation of Eternal Love. Which the old fathers of the law foretold: And the discerning Levites marvelled much At his unwonted eloquence-the grave And schooled Sanhedrin wondered and were mute The pale and patient scribe forgot his task, And leaned upon his manuscript to hear.

Who was that ancient champion? It was he, The fierce and warlike Pharisee-the taught Of high Gamaliel, that had cast aside The symbol of his earthly power, and knelt Unto the mandates of the crucified! Yea, leagued himself forever with the scorner And outcast children of a humble faith.

And thus it is forever. Man may raise His arm against his brother, and the axe Fall heavily and frequent-and the chord Be prodigal of life-the dungeon stone Be worn by prayerful knees-the dagger grov Dark red with midnight murder, in the vain And idle hope to fetter human thought, And cross the will of Heaven: and every blow In persecution dealt, shall be returned Back on the giver-every instrument Of foul oppression change into an aid Of that which it had threatened. Woe to those Who trample down the sacred rights of man. And o'er the god-like mysteries of mind Usurp dominion. There will come a time Of awful retribution. Not a groan Bursts upward from the persecuted heart But reaches unto Heaven. No Martyr's blood Recks up unheeded to the circling sky. For He who fashioned the immortal soul. And fixed its awful attributes, hath given An unconditional freedom to its thought Which man may never question. Unto Him Let the soul answer for its faith alone!

> For the Philanthropist. The Slave-Mother. In that proud city of the South, Where Rutledges and Pickneys dwell-Of revolutionary worth,

E'en there they men and women sell.

Shame! shame! that they whose fathers fought, And bled, and died in freedom,s cause, Should thus let men be sold and bought, And give the title by their laws.

'Twas there was seen a woman sold, A mother parted from her child; All hearts around were hard and cold, While she was raving, frantic, wild.

Her master with a cruel heart. First dragged her daughter trom her sight, And hastening with her to the wharf-Had sold her to some trading wight.

The mother came, she looked around But could not see her little dear; She threw herself upon the ground, In agony and keen despair.

The cruel whip soon made her rise; And on the table take her place; While from her wild and blood-shot eyes, The scalding tears streamed down apace.

My child, my child! she cried aloud, O master, sell me with my child! She looked around upon the crowd, With frantic speech and eyes most wild,

Alas! Alas! that master meant. To punish when he sold his slave; And true it was with this intent, A pang severe and deep he gave.

And what the crime, so deep, so foul, As such a punishment to bear ! She had with chaste and noble soul. Refused her master's lust to cheer.

And when she was sold and far away, From daughter, husband, parents, friends; And this was done in open day, Where freedom's poan oft ascends.

And will not God to judgment bring, A people who such deeds allow; Who for their freedom, praises sing, While slaves before them crouch and bow !

Sure, though God's hand may now be staid, And mighty vengeance linger long, Oppressors yet shall be repaid, And justice' sword redress all wrong.

But if there's mercy, O my God! To reach hard sinners such as we, O, save us from the avenging rod, Though Africs shout their jubilee. AGRICULTURAL.

From the British Farmer's Magazine. Manure.

Allow me to point out the enormous waste of badly constructed farm-yards, and by mismanagement. And first by way of hint to landowners, there are but few farm-yards in the western part of this country, but are situated and apparently formed for the purpose of washing away into the brooks and streams this muck .-The sites which have been selected for the sheds. commonly called, "huhays," are placed on an eminen with the yard of "barton" on an inclined plane-frequently on a considerable declivi-The consequence is, the valuable property of the muck is either wasted by evaporation or washed away the heavy rains and by the accumulation of water from the roofs of water from the roofs of the sheds, mounting, when the fall of water is heavy, to a flood. This waste of manure, in too many instances, goes on throughout the winter. What then must be the amount of waste and loss? The bloodcolored streams of water, by the mucilaginous and extractive matter-the soluble essence-flowing a way throughout a long winter, is the best answer. It is no novelty to see an accumulation of stabledung at the door, or placed near, and under the eaves, smoking with excessive fermentation, and driving off, in gaseioun form, carbonic acid and ammoniacal matter-the constituent property of good farm-yard manure; the residue merely woody fibre, and scarcely worth taking away. All farm-yard dung, and particularly that from high-fed cattle, deteriorates from the same cause. It is too much the practice to let dung accumulate through the winter, till the cattle are about to be turned to grass, and to collect the whole into large dunghills; by this practice, on badly constructed farm-yards one-half of the quantity, and three-fourths of the quanlity, are lost to the farm and to the public. The landowner would do well for his tenant, in diverting the water from his farm-yards, by shoots being fixed to the eaves fo the buldings; the tenant would soon discover his interest, by preparing lavers of soil, from 1 foot to 18 inches thick, for a base, cast on his dung as soon as made, and seal it down with another layer of soil, &c. Clay or marl should be used for lavers, &c .- of compast for light or gravelly land, and vice versa. Sir Humphrey Davy has informed us, that when dung heats beyond 100 degres of Fahernheit, deteierioration commences. He subjoins a test: "When a piece of paper, moistened in muriatic acid, held over the steams arising from a dunghill, gives dense fumes, it is a test that the decomposition is going on too far, for this indicates that volatile alkali is disengaged." Having given my opinion on the economy of farm-yard dung, I shall conclude, on the present occasion, by detailing the practice I adopt in further preparing these compost heaps, preparatory to being laid on the land intended for its reception, &c. Early in the spring, and when the temperature rises, these composts should be well turned and mixed; this cannot be too effectually performed. When heat is gencrated in the composts, which is generally the result in ten days or a fortnight, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, they should be returned and intimately mixed again; and this process should not, on any account, be neglected; the non-deterioration of the manure will not be safe till it is well amalgamated with the soil intended for cropping. A NORTH-WEST SOMERSET FARMER.

Fattening Animals,

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted feeding in animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over, or neglected. Some of these will be spe-

Ist. The preparation of Food .- This should be so prepared its nutritive properties may all be made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that s obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods—the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be -the slieep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced is would eat in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes, or whole corn, when either cooked could be eaten in one quarter now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given in a proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the

part of the animal, shall be required in eating. 2d, The food should be in abundance. From the time the fattening process commencess, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food .- Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by ter s, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3d. The food should be given regularly .-This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour, the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by

unwonted invitation to eat. 4th. The animal should not be needlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding .-All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese. are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, hever rapidly driven, never be fed at unseasonable hours. and above all things, never be allowed to want for food .- Cultivater.

A Phenomenon in Grafting .- Van Mons, one of the most intelligent horticulturists that ever lived, once tried an extraordinary experiment in grafting; that of inserting an entire tree on the stump of another.

A neighbor having in the spring season cut down an apple-tree, about fifteen feet high, which Van Mons considered a desirable kind, a good healthy tree, he immediately selected a stock of similar dimensions, and cutting it off near the ground, placed on it, by the mode of peg grafting, the foster tree; supported the tree by stakes; and excluded the air from the place of junc-

tion, by plastering it with clay, and afterwards heaping earth around it. The experiment succeeding perfectly, the tree becoming in the course of the second season nearly as vigorous as ever. This experiment was more curious than useful, manure, in the shape of muck, resulting from but as a fact in natural history it is deserving of notice. Few men would probably succeed in the attempt .- Yankee Farmer.

Oil of Pumpkin Seed .- The Germans on the banks of the Wabash, in Indiana, instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs, the seeds of their pumpkins as is usually done, collect them and make an oil from them which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. One gallon of seed will give about hair a gallon of lamp oil. They may be pressed like rape and flax seed. Try it .- Com. Far. Gazette.

From the Ohio Statesman. SENATORS ELECTED LAST YEAR. Medina and Lorain .- James C. Carpenter,

Huron and Erie .- J. M. Mott, (Fed.) Trumbult .- John Crowell, (Fed.) Wayne .- John Harris, (Dem.) Knox and Coshocton .- Bryam Leonard,

Dem.) Tuscarawas and Holmes .- Benjamin Ream (Dem.)

Licking .- B. B. Taylor, (Dem.) Fairfield and Pickaway .- Saml. Spangler, Dem.) Hamilton .- Geo. W. Holmes, (Dem.) Butler and Preble. - Robert Hazeltine.

(Dem.) Clark. Madison and Franklin .- Alex. Wad

dle, (Fed.) Stark .- Jacob Hostetter, (Dem.) Marion, Crawford and Deleware. - James H. Godman, (Fed.)

Montgomery .- Joseph Barnett, (Fed.) Portage and Summit .- E. W. Sill, (Fed.) Miami, Dark, Mercer and Shelby .- Wm. Thomas, (Fed.)

Green and Warren .- Isaac S. Perkins, Seneca .- John Goodin, (Dem.)

ELECTED THIS YEAR. Ashtabula and Lake. - Benjamin Wade,

Cuyahoga and Geauga.-Seabury Ford Richland .- Thomas W. Bartley, (Dem.) Columbiana .- Charles M. Aten, (Dem.)

Jefferson and Carroll. - James Mitchell.

Belmont and Harrison .- Chauncey Dewey, Fed.)

Muskingum .- James Henderson, (Fed.) Guernsey and Monroe .- William C. Walton Dem.)

Dem.

Washington, Morgan and Perry .- Alex ander McConnell and Thomas Ricthie, (Dems.) Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson .-- Allen atham. (Dem.) Athens and Meigs .-- Abraham Van Vorhes

Fed.) Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto .- Simon Nash Fed.)

Adams, Highland and Fayette .-- Wm. Rob oins, (Dem.) Hamilton .-- James F. Faran, (Dem.) Clermont, Brown and Clinton .- . - Foos Fed.)

Champaign, Logan and Union .- Benjamir Stanton, (Fed.)

Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen and Hardin.—Jacob

Clark, (Dem.) REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED. Ashtabula .-- S. F. Taylor, (Fed.) Lake .-- Simon Fuller, (Fed.) Cuyahoga.-Thomas M. Kelley, (Fed.) Geauga,-Alpheus Morrell, (Fed. Medina .- Lorenzo Warner, (Fed.) Lorain .- A. A. Bliss, (Fed.) Huron and Erie.-Elutheros Cooke, (Fed.) Portage .- Jason Streator, (Fed Summit .- Rufus P. Spalding, (Dem.,) and Simeon Perkins, (Fed.)

Stark.-Enos Raffensperger, (Dem.) Trumbull .- John Briggs, (Dem.) Richland .- J. P. Henderson and R. W. Ca-II. (Dems.) Wayne-Chas. Wolcott, (Dem.)

Columbiana. - John M. Jenkins, (Dem.) Jefferson and Carroll .- Matthew Atkinson & oseph Kithcart, (Dems.) Belmont .- Saml. Dunn and Wm. Workman

Dems.) Harrison .- Josiah Scott, (Fed.) Tuscarawas and Holmes .- James Hockin erry and David McConnell, (Dems.) Knox .- Caleb J. McNulty, (Dem. Coshocton .- Joseph Meredith, (Dem.) Licking .- Jonathan Smith and Isaac Green

Dems.) Muskingum .- David Chambers and Charles Bowen, (Feds.) Guernsey ------ Brown, (Fed.) Monroe--Cornelius Okey, (Dem.)

Washington, Morgan and Perry-Truxton yon and Daniel Kelley, (Dems.) Fairfield-Wm. McClung, (Dem.) Pickaway-Joseph Olds, (Fed.)
Hocking, Ross, Pike and Jackson-Daniel arshner, John James and Legrand Byington, Athens and Meigs-J. B. Ackley, (Fed.)

Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto-Moses Grego

Adams, Highland and Fayette- Abraham owman, (Dem.,) and John A. Smith, (Fed.) Clermont, Brown and Clinton-Gideon Dun

nam, Reader Wright Clark and Stephen Evans, Hamilton-Oliver Jones, William S. Hatch Robert Moore and James E. Ewing, (Dems.) Butler-Joel B. McFarland and John Mc-

loskey, (Dems.)

Preble-Joseph S. Hawkins, (Fed.) Warren-John Probasco, jr. (Fed.) Green-John Fudge, (Fed.) Montgomery-Robert C. Schenck and Silas . Smith, (Feds.) Franklin-Joseph Chenowith and Nathanie

ledberry, (Feds.) Madison and Clark-Stephen M. Wheeler Champaign-Wm. B. McCrea, (Fed.) Logan and Union -- William C. Lawrence

(Fed.) Miami, Darke, Mercer and Shelby-Justin Hamilton, Isaac N. Gard and J. S. Updegraff,

(Feds.) Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, &c. John W. Waters and J. B. Stedman, (Dems.)

Delaware, Marion and Crawford-George W. Sharp, James Griffith, (Dems.) and Thomas W. Powell, (Fed.)
Senaca, Sandusky, Hancock, Wood and Ottawa-Amos E. Wood and George W. Baird,

(Dems.) . The official returns from this district had not been eceived at the Secretary Office, at the time of going to press, consequently we can give the name but of one of nati.

PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!-18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills,-The subscriber has made nents with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now

e supplied at New York prices. Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of they are the most valuable. In no instance have they failedto accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient med unrivalled; all who use them, recommen them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so

hat every one is his own competent physician Dr. Peters has spent much time in expermenting, with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be

prepared for general use. One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cath-artic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because, they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervos irritaoility, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure nemedy for jaundice. sick and nervous headsches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chil-

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restor ing to health persons in almost every stage of consump tion, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are un-doubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to

perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak-able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow and before he had taken four boxes, wa cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing ermitted to minister to his loving flock,

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most disressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family.

as has also several members of his church and he says no ough medicine ever was half so effications Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual.—

He has always been able to cure the most distressin cases of recent standing in one or two days. We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c &c., as the best remedy

they possibly can use. Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven, James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Rev. J. N. Moffat, Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spen cer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G.G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by ther Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York.

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & co. Druggists orner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by nost of the principal merchants in the state of Ohi Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United

Price only 25 cents per box.

WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and disressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lo-zenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day. and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him-he began to mend at once, and before he had used one bex, he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her. Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other

form medicine in his practice, Dr. Castle, 297 Broedway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and

ever knew them to fail. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Lsq., Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and

The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—in other living evidence of their wonderful virtues, Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York.

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just re ceived by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincin

Price only 25 cts.per box

NOTIE-MILK-MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist,

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A delightful Country Seat, situated upon a McAdami ed road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighbor hood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, Iocated upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The s part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentlemau of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town,

with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fen ced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, located upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrious and populous district. The house is in Cottage style, ntains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and voung fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with oumps, and a small stream.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from lown, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road. miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern, well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach, apple and cherry treees; and a garden well planted with ines, raspberry, current and goosberry bushes. land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road.

A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sitauted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati, near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspberry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered

with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a

church and a school. A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage, situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where therare several churches and schools. The improvements come prise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar and a porch; a good frame barn, a well and crib, wagon and a smoke houses; also a garden well paled and stocked with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and

supplied with springs and a run. A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame barn, with sheds and cribs; also a well, a peach orchard and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well

watered and fenced. A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike road, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellat and a porch; also a frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse, a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple. erry, peach and quince trees. The land is

A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weatherboarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, watered wrth springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niami Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currant and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and

vale advantageously located for culture,
A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated upon aTurnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door; likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The se sists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage. It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar. a corn crib, a stable, and several log houses: also an orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office

for full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms, House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale. Farmers and Citizens. who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, without cost to them, un

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods;

or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. The money can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrsf Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to the account o

Thomas Emery of Cincinnati. Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold. Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valua-

ble information, which the experience of more than nine years in the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnati enables me

to give. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.